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[EU economic partnership agreements with ACP countries: Which way forward?](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-11-2022

Författare ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord AVS-EU-konvention | AVS-länder | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förbindelser AVS-EU | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelsstatistik | hållbar utveckling | internationell handel | marknadsföring

Sammanfattning For two decades, the EU has sought to modernise its preferential trade relationship with the sub-Saharan African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and establish free trade areas with regional groupings under so-called economic partnership agreements (EPAs). The process of establishing the EPAs has been longer and more complicated than initially expected, encountering criticism and opposition from civil society and some governments in ACP countries, who have been worried about the potential negative impact. So far, the results are mixed, with nine agreements negotiated – covering more than half of the ACP countries – but not yet all implemented. EPAs are free trade agreements that allow ACP countries to continue exporting their products to the EU duty free and quota free, while ensuring full compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. EU goods should also benefit gradually from full liberalisation, though with numerous exceptions related to goods ACP countries wish to protect from external competition, particularly agricultural products. In this respect, EPAs are development-oriented, asymmetric agreements providing important advantages and safeguards to ACP countries, to foster their sustainable economic development, regional integration and integration on world markets. While their potential impact has given rise to both numerous fears and great expectations, assessments of EPAs that have already been implemented show very limited effects, possibly due to their long drawn-out and gradual implementation. The risk of fragmenting regional integration schemes, particularly in Africa, is mitigated by the slow pace of trade integration on the continent. The European Parliament has closely monitored the EPA process from the beginning. In a resolution of June 2022 on the future of EU trade with Africa, the Parliament insisted on a careful assessment of their impact by the Commission, on strengthening their – currently limited – sustainable development provisions and introducing a sanctions mechanism for non-compliance, and on the need to ensure that they do not disrupt regional integration. This briefing updates a previous publication from July 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU economic partnership agreements with ACP countries: Which way forward?](#)

[EU-New Zealand free trade agreement: Climate and labour commitments, with sanctions](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 01-09-2022

Författare PARRY Matthew

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiska förbindelser | ekonomiskt samarbete | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik

Sammanfattning On 30 June 2022, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern announced the conclusion of negotiations on a comprehensive EU-New Zealand free trade agreement (FTA). The 2014-2019 Commission had initially aimed to finalise negotiations before the end of its mandate in late 2019. However, both sides raised several sensitive issues during negotiations, not least because New Zealand is a major and competitive producer and exporter of agricultural goods. The EU committed to taking European agricultural sensitivities fully into consideration in its negotiating strategy. New Zealand, for its part, said it aimed to secure 'commercially meaningful access' to the EU market for its agricultural exports. In addition to facilitating trade and investment flows between the parties, the FTA would create a level playing field for the EU with other trading partners that have already concluded FTAs with New Zealand. The FTA would also strengthen the EU's position in Asia-Pacific value chains, and help to advance the trade policy interests of the EU in the region. The Council adopted its negotiating directives for an FTA with New Zealand on 22 May 2018. This mandate, in line with the EU Court of Justice's 2017 opinion on the EU-Singapore FTA, covers only areas falling under the EU's exclusive competence, meaning that the agreement can be concluded by the EU on its own and ratified at EU level only. The FTA would be the EU's first to include commitments, subject to sanctions if not upheld, to the Paris Agreement and to core International Labour Organization standards. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. The previous edition, drafted by Krisztina Binder, dates from October 2017: PE 608.755.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US Congress and trade policy tackling China](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 04-03-2022

Författare GRIEGER Gisela

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationellt samarbete | investering | Kina | konkurrens | konkurrensbegränsningsavtal | lagstiftningsinitiativ | parlamentariskt arbete | POLITIK | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik

Sammanfattning In the first year of the 117th US Congress (2021-2022), members of both the House and the Senate saw an urgent need both for a trade policy offensive specifically for the Indo-Pacific region to maintain US leadership in setting international standards and norms, and for an upgrade of defensive trade policy tools to address China's unfair trade practices. Congressional initiatives have coincided with debates in the European Parliament on the EU's Indo-Pacific strategy and on legislative proposals set to expand the EU's toolbox of autonomous trade measures.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[US Congress approach to US-Taiwan relations](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 01-03-2022

Författare GRIEGER Gisela

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiskt samarbete | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | försvar | försvarspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | internationella förbindelser | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationella förhandlingar | internationellt samarbete | Kina | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | Taiwan | utrikespolitik

Sammanfattning The first year of the 117th US Congress (2021-2022) under a 'unified government', where President Biden's party holds a majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives and the Senate, saw strong bipartisan support for shaping closer security, economic and political ties with Taiwan. Perceived as a vibrant democracy, worth protecting to secure peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region, the Biden administration invited Taiwan to the 2021 US Summit for Democracy, defining shared values rather than statehood as the criterion for participation. However, like the Trump executive, Biden's administration has not delivered on Congress's call to start talks with Taiwan on a free trade agreement, but has embraced an alternative framework for engagement.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Sustainability provisions in EU free trade agreements: Review of the European Commission action plan](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 19-11-2021

Författare TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord arbetsmarknadspart | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | Asien och Oceanien | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | hållbar utveckling | insyn i beslutsfattandet | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | ratificering av avtal | samarbetspolitik | Sydkorea | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | tredjeland | tvistlösning

Sammanfattning Sustainability-related provisions are a key part of international trade negotiations. Since the free trade agreement (FTA) signed with South Korea in 2009, EU trade deals each include dedicated trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapters encompassing issues such as environment, labour rights, climate change and responsible business conduct. In an effort to step up implementation and enforcement of these chapters, in 2018 the Commission published a non-paper setting out a 15-point action plan. In the new trade strategy, the 2021 Trade Policy Review, the Commission signalled the early launch of a review of the action plan and held an exchange of views with the European Parliament in July 2021. Parliament has long been an advocate for stronger enforcement and implementation of TSD commitments. In the three years since the action plan's launch, the Commission – in cooperation with Member States, EU institutions, stakeholders and international organisations – has advanced on many of the proposed actions. For instance, EU funding was mobilised to support civil society engagement and responsible business conduct. Assertive enforcement of TSD commitments materialised in the form of a concluded dispute with South Korea on labour issues. The establishment of the EU chief trade enforcement officer has strengthened the Commission's enforcement capabilities. Provisions on climate change, including a reference to the Paris Agreement, and widened labour provisions are all part of recent trade negotiations. However, the action suggesting extending the scope of civil society input beyond the TSD chapters to trade agreements as a whole has so far mainly only been reflected in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the objective of early ratification of the fundamental International Labour Organization conventions continues to be challenging with many partner countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

The level playing-field for labour and environment in EU-UK relations

Publikationstyp Briefing
Datum 15-11-2021
Författare HALLAK ISSAM
Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsregler | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | internationell handel | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | miljöstandard | politisk geografi | samarbetsavtal (EU) | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning The level playing-field (LPF) provisions of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) between the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) constitute a key part of the agreement, and are the product of some of the more challenging issues in the negotiations. The LPF provisions seek to safeguard fair competition between the parties. A notable component are the rules on social provisions, labour, environment and climate change, often referred to as the 'trade and sustainable development' (TSD) chapters in other free trade agreements. The trading relationship between the EU and the UK is fundamentally different from that between the EU and other countries. Indeed, not only was the UK a Member State of the EU until 31 January 2021 and (almost all) EU laws applied to the UK until the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, but the two economies are also close and strongly-interconnected neighbours. The TCA was therefore designed to ensure that a LPF continues post-Brexit. This could be achieved by maintaining levels of protection at the end of the transition period, as well as by either avoiding significant divergences in the future or by taking appropriate (rebalancing) measures. To this end, the TCA requires that parties do not weaken or reduce their levels of social, labour and environmental protection below those in place at the end of 2020 (non-regression). Existing commitments and ambitions on climate change, in particular on climate neutrality by 2050, remain in place for both parties. In addition, the TCA introduces a mechanism whereby a party can take appropriate rebalancing measures to offset any (adverse) 'material impacts on trade or investment' arising from 'significant divergences' between parties. It also allows either party to request a review with a view to amending the agreement, and either party can opt to terminate the trade chapters if the envisaged amendment is not satisfactory. The TCA LPF provisions on labour and environment, in view of the LPF focus, strengthen the enforcement of non-regression provisions by allowing for remedial measures in the event of non-compliance, and also reinforce the precautionary approach. The TCA also represents a notable innovation with its rebalancing and review provisions. This Briefing updates an earlier one, published in April 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU actions to overcome challenges of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Publikationstyp Briefing
Datum 08-03-2021
Extern avdelning Nazareno BRAITO, Davide CECCANTI , Frauke DE TEMMERMAN, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN
Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel
Sökord dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-stöd | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagspolitik | företagsstöd | företagstyp | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | informationsspridning | internationell handel | internationell handel | medvetandegörande av allmänheten | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | små och medelstora företag | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This briefing discusses the actions that the EU could take to properly tackle the challenges that SMEs are currently facing. Several initiatives have already been launched, such as the EU Helpdesk, the Access2Markets Platform and the CTEO. The pros and cons of these initiatives are outlined, and examples and a general assessment are provided. In a second step, several actions of Member States and commerce organisations are highlighted and a detailed classification provided. In a final step, recommendations are formulated for helping the EU to overcome the challenges and concerns of SMEs, to support and improve day-to-day business activities, and facilitate internationalisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Trade Policy: how can FTAs better deliver for SMEs?

Publikationstyp Briefing
Datum 08-03-2021
Extern avdelning Thibo CLICTEUR, Frauke DE TEMMERMAN, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN, Katrien NUYTS, Nazareno BRAITO, Davide CECCANTI
Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel
Sökord datakommunikation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | FORETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagstyp | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | information och informationsbehandling | informationsteknik och databehandling | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell marknad | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | konkurrenskraft | samarbetspolitik | små och medelstora företag | tillgång till information | tredjeland | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning These briefings discuss how free trade agreements (FTAs) can help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It provides an overview of FTAs with provisions supporting SMEs internationalise. Based on a literature review, we also discuss the main challenges and concerns for SMEs doing business in third countries. First, we show the current situation of European SMEs with respect to internationalisation and highlight the corresponding benefits. Following previous literature on the topic, we distinguish between SMEs without international operations and SMEs that are already internationalised and discuss how different barriers can affect them. Finally, the last section discusses initiatives at the EU and national level to support SMEs and concludes with a set of recommendations how to better support them.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Benefits of EU trade agreements for small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 08-03-2021

Extern avdelning Thibo CLICTEUR, Frauke DE TEMMERMAN, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN, Katrien NUYTS

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel

Sökord dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | grön ekonomi | HANDEL OCH AFFARSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | informationsspridning | internationell handel | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationellt samarbete | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | rapport | samarbetspolitik | små och medelstora företag | tillgång till EU-information | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This briefing discusses how free trade agreements (FTAs) can help small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It provides an overview of the FTAs that the EU has concluded, along with a classification and a discussion of key provisions on and for SMEs. Several pioneering agreements are studied more closely, including the EU-Japan, EU-Canada, EU-Mercosur and EU-UK agreements. To conclude, the briefing assesses SME awareness of FTA chapters and analyses the related benefits.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Short overview of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership \(RCEP\)](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 10-02-2021

Extern avdelning Joseph FRANCOIS, Manfred ELSIG

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel

Sökord Asean-länder | Asien och Oceanien | Australien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | ekonomiskt samarbete | Fjärren Östern | fri rörlighet för varor | frihandelsavtal | frihandelsområde | förmånstull | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | tullpolitik

Sammanfattning 15 countries signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) on 15 November 2020. Upon ratification, it will become the largest preferential trade agreement by economic output in the world, with the potential to increase trade and integration among the economies of East Asia. This briefing presents the structure and the content of the agreement, its relationship to existing cooperation in the region, and discusses important economic and political implications. Several notable takeaways stand out. First, we highlight the economic and political significance of RCEP for the region stressing that it is the culmination of past efforts by East Asian countries to pursue economic integration. Second, we show that the agreement itself is considerably less ambitious than comparable agreements such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Transpacific Partnership (CPTPP) and European Union Free Trade Agreements with Asian countries. Third, we document that the final legal text itself does not seem to be dominated by any specific party. Fourth, despite its lack of ambition, the agreement is still expected to provide substantial trade gains for signatories, especially if it helps to consolidate global supply chains based in the region. Fifth, because of its structure, it is likely to be an important focal point for trade liberalization in the future providing European companies with important opportunities.

Briefing [EN](#)

[UK trade agreements with third countries: Implications for the EU](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 22-12-2020

Författare HALLAK ISSAM

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fri rörlighet för varor | frihandelsavtal | frihandelsområde | Förenade kungariket | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | handelspolitiskt samarbete | internationell handel | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland | tullpolitik

Sammanfattning The United Kingdom (UK) left the European Union (EU) on 1 February 2020 and will regain competence for its own international trade policy as soon as the transition period concludes at the end of 2020. Freedom to determine its own trade relationships was a major reason for the UK's withdrawal from the EU: its new international trade policy is based on the goal of establishing 'global Britain', a country asserting that it is strongly committed to trade openness with international leadership. To this end, the UK has concluded as many continuity agreements as possible, in order to roll over existing EU free trade agreements (FTAs), such as that with South Korea. It has also renegotiated, rather than simply roll over, the provisions of EU FTAs, with partners who so demanded, including Japan. Beyond those countries with EU FTAs to which the UK has been party, it has expanded the range of its FTA negotiations to Australia, New Zealand and the United States (US), three of its major trading partners. When it comes to geographic scope, the UK has set the Pacific as a high priority, its objective being to access the newly established Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). In addition, the UK aims to use its advantage in digital trade and services to become a 'world digital trade powerhouse', and has stressed that FTA provisions should promote digital trade and foster regulatory cooperation in the field. The EU represents 50 % of the UK's total trade, and the UK economy is integrated with and reliant on the EU. Therefore, although the UK is facing obstacles in signing trade agreements, its new strategy has a number of implications for the EU. The UK is committed to remaining an open country with respect to international trade and its focus on digital trade and services, which depend less on geography, is seen as a way to diversify away from the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

State of play of EU-Australia FTA talks

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 02-12-2020

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationella förhandlingar | marknadstillträde | politisk geografi | små och medelstora företag | tullförhandling | tullpolitik

Sammanfattning In May 2018, the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate a free trade agreement (FTA) with Australia. Negotiations were officially launched in June 2018. Between July 2018 and September 2020, eight negotiation rounds took place. The first chapter of the prospective EU-Australia FTA, concluded at the technical level, is on small and medium-sized enterprises. The ninth negotiation round started on 30 November 2020.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

State of play of EU–New Zealand FTA talks

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 12-11-2020

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelspolitiskt samarbete | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationella förbindelser | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationellt samarbete | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik

Sammanfattning Negotiations on an EU free trade agreement (FTA) with New Zealand, one of the fastest-growing developed economies in the world, were launched in June 2018. Eight negotiating rounds took place between July 2018 and June 2020, resulting in the closure of the Transparency Chapter of the future FTA. The next round will be scheduled with the New Zealand government following the general elections held on 17 October 2020.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Trade negotiations between the EU and ASEAN member states

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 11-11-2020

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asean | Asean-länder | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning In 2017, the European Union–Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dialogue partnership celebrated its 40th anniversary. The same year saw the 50th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN. The ASEAN region is currently the world's fifth largest economy, a dynamic economic area home to more than 660 million consumers. To ensure better access to opportunities in the region's market, the European Union (EU) started negotiations with ASEAN for a region-to-region free trade agreement (FTA) in 2007. After negotiations were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six have begun talks on bilateral FTAs with the EU: Singapore and Malaysia in 2010; Vietnam in 2012; Thailand in 2013; the Philippines in 2015; and Indonesia in 2016. Negotiations have already been concluded and FTAs entered into force with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, in November 2019 and August 2020, respectively. Negotiations are under way with Indonesia, while talks are currently on hold with Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. In the longer term, these bilateral FTAs would allow the establishment of a region-to-region FTA, which remains the EU's ultimate ambition. By bringing together two of the world's largest economic areas, the agreement would establish a free trade area with a combined market of more than 1 billion people. It is in the EU's interest to strengthen its economic cooperation with ASEAN, in order to maintain its competitive position in this dynamically developing region. Closer trade and investment relations could also pave the way towards the EU's goal of a strategic partnership between the two regional blocs, encompassing political as well as economic cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-India: Trade prospects](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 12-10-2020

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord allmänna preferenser | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | fri rörlighet för kapital | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | Indien | internationell handel | internationell handel | tullavtal | tullpolitik | utländsk investering | utländskt kapital

Sammanfattning The EU-India Summit held in July 2020 agreed to establish a regular high-level dialogue at ministerial level on bilateral trade and investment relations. In this way, the EU and India expressed a clear political will to work together to overcome issues that have hampered their trade relations in recent years and impeded advances towards a bilateral trade and investment agreement – where negotiations have been stalled since 2013 – and achievement of the potential of economic relations between the world's two biggest democracies.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Future EU-UK trade relationship: Rules of origin](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 03-04-2020

Författare HALLAK ISSAM

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning The United Kingdom (UK) withdrew from the European Union (EU) on 1 February 2020, and moved into the agreed transition period, running until 31 December 2020. The EU and UK have launched negotiations towards a free trade agreement (FTA) that will shape their future trade relationship. Both parties expressed a preference for reducing 'trade frictions' to the extent possible, and rules of origin will play a role in that regard. Rules of origin (RoO) are provisions in FTAs that govern the conditions under which an imported good is recognised to 'originate' from the FTA partner country and becomes eligible for preferential trade. These conditions are restrictive – implying trade 'frictions' – to various degrees and designed product-by-product, following operation- and/or value creation-based rules. Importantly, the EU's RoO admit the 'cumulation' of preferential origin across other existing FTAs signed by both parties. As RoO thus create incentives for manufacturers to allocate production and sourcing across countries, they are an important trade instrument. The European Commission and European Parliament favour RoO provisions in the EU-UK FTA that are consistent with the EU template and protect the EU's interest; the UK government has declared that it is seeking 'appropriate and modern' RoO, providing for cumulation across common FTA partners. The EU and UK positions therefore converge in favour of unrestrictive RoO. Nevertheless, the geographical distance between the EU and UK is short and the resulting shipping costs low. In this context, should the UK unilaterally lower its production costs after the transition period – through, for instance, lower labour and environmental standards, and State aid – less restrictive RoO will provide manufacturers with incentives to increase the UK share in the production chain, penalising the EU. This explains the call in the Political Declaration for frictionless trade 'and' the alignment of standards. Indeed, protecting EU interests implies that RoO are likely to be restrictive, unless the UK commits to aligning standards.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Future EU-UK trade relationship](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 20-02-2020

Författare HALLAK ISSAM

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning The withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) came into effect on 1 February 2020, following the large majority gained by the Conservative Party, led by Boris Johnson, in the UK general election in December 2019. The transition period began on the same day and is due to run until the end of 2020. During this period, although no longer part of the EU institutions, the UK remains in the customs union and single market, and within the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the EU (with some exceptions). Negotiations during the transition period are aimed at reaching agreements that will shape the future EU-UK relationship in a range of domains, and especially that of trade. In the Political Declaration accompanying the Withdrawal Agreement, the EU and the UK 'agree to develop an ambitious, wide-ranging and balanced economic partnership'. However, some major obstacles have surfaced. The UK insists that it is unwilling to submit to EU Court of Justice jurisdiction, and demands autonomy in its regulatory and trade policies. The UK indicates that it seeks a free trade agreement similar to that agreed between the EU and Canada: comprehensive, but very different to the previous relationship. The EU has taken note of the UK objectives, but emphasises that the deeper the trade agreement, the more UK regulations and standards must align with those of the EU. To the EU, alignment is essential to preserve a level playing field, on the grounds that the EU and UK are close neighbouring economies and strongly interconnected. The European Commission's 3 February 2020 recommendation for a Council decision authorising the opening of negotiations on the future relationship confirms this approach. In this context, time is critical. The Withdrawal Agreement allows for an extension to the transition period, but the UK Withdrawal Act explicitly prohibits extension. In addition, to allow for ratification, the trade agreement should be ready well ahead of the end of the transition period. The Commission recommendation insists on including fisheries (a highly sensitive area of negotiation), in the new economic partnership and that related provisions should be established by 1 July 2020. Time-constrained negotiation may give rise to a limited economic and trade agreement that covers only priority areas, rather than the ambitious single comprehensive agreement sought under the Political Declaration and Commission recommendation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[CETA implementation: SMEs and regions in focus](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 18-11-2019

Författare TITIEVSKAIA Jana | ZACHARIADIS IOANNIS AGAMEMNON

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiskt avtal | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Kanada | politisk geografi | små och medelstora företag

Sammanfattning The majority of provisions of the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) have been implemented since 21 September 2017, with the agreement's provisional application pending full ratification. The aim of this EPRI analysis is to chart the state of play of CETA's ratification procedures, its key objectives, remaining controversies, and the initial results stemming from two years of provisional application, with a focus on regions and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It is important to note that it is too early to evaluate the economic and social impacts of CETA. That will be the remit of the ex-post evaluation usually carried out by the European Commission five years after the start of provisional application. By providing an overview of the early results of CETA implementation two years in, this analysis seeks to inform forthcoming deliberations on both CETA itself and other free trade agreements between the EU and various partner countries.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Vietnam trade and investment agreements](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 14-11-2019

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiska förbindelser | EU-investering | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | omprövning av avtal | ratificering av avtal | Vietnam

Sammanfattning The European Commission has described the free trade and investment protection agreements (FTA/IPA) signed with Vietnam as the most ambitious deals of their type ever concluded by the EU and a developing country. Not only will they eliminate over 99 % of customs duties on goods, they will also open up Vietnamese markets to European service providers and investors. According to European Commission figures, the agreements will boost trade in both directions, with EU exports set to rise by nearly 30 %. Vietnam is the second south-east Asian country after Singapore to sign trade and investment agreements with the EU, bringing the long-term goal of a region-to-region EU-ASEAN trade deal a step closer. In view of the human rights situation in Vietnam, opinions are divided on whether the agreements should be ratified. Critics argue that the EU should not approve the agreements until the situation improves. On the other hand, defenders point out that the FTA/IPA include commitments to stronger human rights (such as allowing independent trade unions); they also insist that the EU can best help to bring about improvements by engaging with Vietnam . Following the same approach as for Singapore, the single text originally agreed in 2015 with Vietnam has been split into two parts, an FTA covering exclusive EU competences and an IPA that includes competences that are shared with EU Member States. The European Parliament is set to vote in February 2020; if it gives its consent, the two agreements will then have to be ratified by Vietnam and (for the IPA) the EU Member States before entering into force.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - September 2019](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 16-09-2019

Politikområde Budget | Framställningar till Europaparlamentet | Internationell handel | Regional utveckling | Sysselsättning

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk och social sammanhållning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | europeiskt medborgarinitiativ | frihandelsavtal | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | parlament | petition | POLITIK | samhällsanalys | social ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR

Sammanfattning The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: The trade pillar of the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 30-08-2019

Författare GRIEGER Gisela

Politikområde Internationell handel | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Mercosur | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning On 28 June 2019, the European Union (EU) and the four founding members of Mercosur (the 'Southern Common Market') – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay – reached an 'agreement in principle' on a free trade agreement (FTA) as part of a wider association agreement (AA). However, spurred by massive destruction of the Brazilian Amazon through large-scale forest fires, EU policy-makers and international environmental groups alike have since become increasingly vocal in expressing concerns about the deal's potential environmental and climate change implications. EU farmers' associations with defensive interests have fiercely criticised what they have referred to as a 'cars for cows' deal. On the other hand, the deal has been warmly welcomed by EU industry associations and several sub-sectors of EU agriculture with offensive interests. If tariff and non-tariff barriers are eliminated or substantially lowered, the potential for growth in bi-regional trade in goods, services and investment is significant. In addition, the FTA would be a strong signal in favour of the rules-based multilateral trading system and against power politics in trade. After the agreement's legal review and translation, it will be presented to the Council for signature. It will then be submitted to the European Parliament for consent. Once the Council has adopted the decision concluding the agreement, it will be presented to EU Member State parliaments for ratification. First edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#), [ES](#), [PT](#)

[Human rights in EU trade agreements: The human rights clause and its application](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 08-07-2019

Författare ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Internationell handel | Mänskliga rättigheter

Sökord europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | LAG OCH RÄTT | mänskliga rättigheter | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland

Sammanfattning The practice of linking human rights with trade liberalisation has gained ground among many trade partners. Not only the EU, but also other important trade powers, such as the US and Canada, embed human and labour-rights provisions in their new trade agreements. For the EU, this ensues inevitably from the normative vision underlying all of its external policies, as enshrined in the Treaties. Accordingly, the EU has committed to respecting and promoting human rights and democracy through its external action. The main mechanism for incorporating human rights into the EU's bilateral agreements consists of an 'essential elements' human rights clause that enables one party to take appropriate measures in case of serious breaches by the other party. The clause, which also covers democratic principles and often the rule of law, is more than just a legal mechanism enabling the unilateral suspension of trade commitments in times of crisis. It enshrines the parties' commitments to human rights and thus puts EU relations with third countries on a solid regulatory base, opening the path to dialogue and cooperation on human rights issues. So far, the EU has clearly preferred a constructive engagement to more restrictive measures, and has not activated the clause to suspend trade preferences under any of its trade agreements. Civil society and the European Parliament have, on the other hand, encouraged the European Commission to use the clause in a more robust way in order to respond to serious breaches of human rights and democratic principles. This briefing focuses exclusively on the EU's bilateral and regional free trade agreements. EU unilateral human and labour rights provisions in trade arrangements are addressed in a separate briefing. A forthcoming EPRS paper will provide more information about labour rights (many of which also form part of the human rights enshrined in international conventions) in EU bilateral agreements.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Human rights in EU trade agreements](#)

[Trade negotiations with Australia and New Zealand](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 03-05-2019

Extern avdelning Louise CURRAN

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | internationell handel | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning This study explores the context and potential of the FTA negotiations between the EU and Australia and New Zealand. Through an analysis of the status quo, as well as several academic and policy analyses, it highlights the main opportunities for the EU from the negotiations, as well as potential threats and obstacles to agreement. The study explores in detail the likely impacts of market opening on trade in goods and services, as well as the potential in other key areas, including public procurement and investment. It also highlights the current architecture of FTAs which Australia and New Zealand have established, especially the very recent Comprehensive and Progressive Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), to which both are party. It explores how these agreements impact on the EU's competitiveness in the Australian and New Zealand markets and how FTAs could be leveraged to improve EU integration with these partners and their broader region. The study also considers how trade and sustainable development (TSD) can be effectively integrated into the agreements, in line with the objectives of the EU's 'Trade for All' strategy. Finally, several potential wider, more political impacts of the FTAs are underlined.

Studie [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: The EU-Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement \(SPA\) - A framework to promote shared values](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 22-01-2019

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilaterala förbindelser | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationella förhandlingar | Japan | konsekvent-undersökning

Sammanfattning The EU and Japan share the same basic values, including on democracy, market economy, human rights, human dignity, freedom, equality, and the rule of law. Against a background of increasingly assertive neighbours, they are also putting emphasis on security issues. The EU has adopted a Global Strategy placing security and defence as a key strategic priority, and conclusions on 'enhanced EU security cooperation in and with Asia'. Japan has reformed its security policy, aiming at becoming a 'proactive contributor for peace'. In order to enhance their relations, in July 2018 the EU and Japan signed a binding Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) – to come into force following ratification by all Member States – along with an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), negotiated in parallel. The SPA represents a framework strengthening the overall partnership, by promoting political and sectoral cooperation and joint actions in more than 40 areas of common interest. Once in force, the EU-Japan strategic partnership will become more operational. The agreement will facilitate joint EU-Japan efforts to promote shared values such as human rights and rule of law, a rules-based international system, and peace and stability across the world. It will allow EU-Japan security cooperation to reach its full potential. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#), [SL](#)

[EU and Japan seek to boost their relations](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 05-12-2018

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | fordonsutrustning | frihandelsavtal | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | Japan | järnvägstransport | landstransport | marknadstillträde | marknadstillträde | motorfordon | offentlig upphandling | TRANSPORT | transportorganisering | ursprungsbeteckning

Sammanfattning The EU and Japan have given a strong signal in favour of free trade and their shared commitment to fundamental values and principles. In July 2018, they signed the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement and the Strategic Partnership Agreement. The two agreements now need the European Parliament's consent for their conclusion.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Finding the right balance across EU FTAs: benefits and risks for EU economic sectors](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 17-10-2018

Extern avdelning Christopher HARTWELL, Veronika MOVCHAN

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | associeringsavtal (EU) | Centralamerika | Colombia | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte | Indonesien | internationell handel | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Japan | Kanada | Mercosur | Mexiko | Peru | politisk geografi | samarbetsavtal (EU) | Sydkorea | utomeuropeiska organisationer | Vietnam

Sammanfattning Globally, anti-trade sentiment is on the rise, meaning it is incumbent upon policymakers to explore and explain the benefits of free and open trade. This study examines the costs and benefits of various free trade agreements (FTAs) that the EU has completed, will complete, or is contemplating. With regard to completed FTAs, the EU has seen benefits in terms of consumer choice but has a much larger and positive impact on its partners (although not as much as ex-ante modelling would suggest). For forthcoming or contemplated FTAs, the issue of non-tariff barriers must be considered for FTAs with developed economies to be a success, while comprehensive liberalisation with emerging markets improves trade and other outcomes for both the EU and its partner. Across all FTAs, trade and economic metrics are improved by an agreement while indirect effects (human rights, environment) are less likely to change. We conclude that the EU must continue its focus on comprehensive liberalisation, incorporating NTBs effectively into new agreements, while tempering expectations of influence on human rights.

Studie [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: EU-Singapore trade and investment agreements closer to conclusion

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 09-10-2018

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilateralt avtal | direktinvestering | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-domstolens yttrande | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-institutionernas befogenheter | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens domstol | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | institutionell behörighet | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | kommunikation | konsekvent-undersökning | medlemsstaternas behörighet | offentligt samråd | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | Singapore | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning On 18 April 2018, the European Commission proposed to the Council of the EU to sign and conclude two agreements with Singapore. These agreements were created by dividing the free trade agreement reached between the EU and Singapore (EUSFTA) in 2014, but not ratified, into separate trade and investment protection agreements. When presenting the agreements, the Commission underlined that they demonstrate the commitment of Singapore and the EU to fair trade and open markets. The Council of the EU is expected to authorise the signature of the agreements in October 2018. The Commission aims to have the trade agreement come into effect before the end of its mandate in 2019, after its approval by the Council and the European Parliament. Singapore will be the first member state of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to sign bilateral trade and investment agreements with the EU. The EU views bilateral agreements with ASEAN members as steps towards achieving the final objective of a region-to-region trade and investment agreement with ASEAN. Therefore, the EU Singapore agreements are considered a reference as regards the EU's ambition to conclude trade and investment agreements with other ASEAN members. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 607.255, June 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 04-10-2018

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Internationell handel | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord arbetsorganisation och arbetsförhållanden | arbetsvillkor | Asien och Oceanien | bilateralt avtal | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | Förenta nationerna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | internationell politik | Internationella arbetsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | tullkvot | tullpolitik | Vietnam

Sammanfattning The free trade agreement (FTA) negotiated in 2015 with Vietnam has been described as the most ambitious deal of its type ever between the EU and a developing country. Not only will it eliminate over 99 % of customs duties on goods, it will also open up Vietnamese services markets to EU companies and strengthen protection of EU investments in the country. According to European Commission figures, the FTA could boost Vietnam's booming economy by as much as 15 % of GDP, with Vietnamese exports to Europe growing by over one third. For the EU, the agreement is an important stepping stone to a wider trade deal with south-east Asia. However, Vietnamese manufacturing sectors may suffer from competition with the EU. NGOs and the European Parliament have also criticised the Commission for pursuing closer ties with a politically repressive regime, although the deal includes some safeguards against negative outcomes. Conclusion of the FTA was delayed by a 2017 opinion of the European Court of Justice. The Court ruled that the EU does not have the power to conclude agreements on certain investment-related issues on its own; therefore, the text as it then stood would also have to be ratified by the 28 Member States. To enable at least some parts of the FTA to be ratified more speedily at EU level, in August 2018 the EU and Vietnam agreed to take provisions on investment, for which Member State ratification is required, out of the main agreement and put them in a separate Investment Protection Agreement (IPA). Both the FTA and IPA are currently in translation and are expected to be formally submitted to the Council in late 2018, possibly enabling the FTA to come into force in the second half of 2019. Third edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 614.702, February 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU - Japan Economic Partnership Agreement

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 28-09-2018

Extern avdelning Sonali CHOWDHRY, Marie Curie Visiting Fellow; André SAPIR, Senior Fellow; Alessio TERZI, Affiliate Fellow

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | företagsstyrning | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte per land | internationell handel | Japan | klimatpolitik | konsekvent-undersökning | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | offentligt kontrakt | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning This report independently assesses the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. We find that the EPA establishes an ambitious framework to further liberalise and better organise trade, covering goods, services, intellectual property and investment, tariff- and non-tariff measures, and regulatory cooperation. Given its depth and breadth, and that it is unprecedented in including provisions on corporate governance, SMEs, and climate change, the EPA is set to become a benchmark for future trade agreements. Joining two open economies with high income levels and regulatory standards, the agreement is expected to generate benefits by boosting trade within sectors, minimising sectoral relocation and negative employment effects. Agri-food, textiles and leather products are where the EU can expect to make the greatest gains. Furthermore, the EPA will boost the EU's economic presence and political relevance in the Asia-Pacific area. Going beyond its economic benefits, the agreement also has significant non-economic implications. Reinforced cooperation will enhance the ability of both parties to shape the course of global developments in a manner that better reflects their shared interests and values, such as their commitment to a rule-based global trade system and the fight against global warming.

Studie [EN](#)

The future of sustainable development chapters in EU free trade agreements

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 23-07-2018

Extern avdelning Mr Damian RAESS
Ms Evita SCHMIEG
Mr Tancrède VOITURIEZ

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fackföreningsfrihet | fackliga rättigheter | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | grön ekonomi | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | internationell arbetsrätt | internationell handel | internationell rätt | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | miljöstandard | nord-syd-handel | rättigheter och friheter | social klausul | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning Sustainable development is an important part of the EU trade policy since it gets on meeting the needs of the present whilst ensuring future generations can meet their own needs. All EU FTAs include a Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapter, which seeks to ensure that partners follow international requirements in the three pillars that compose sustainable development: economic, environmental and social. The adoption of the UN Agenda 2030 in 2015, which sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, and the 2015 Paris agreement on climate change, have pushed the Commission to review its TSD chapter and to table a new proposal, identifying 15 action points drawn from the large debate with member states, the European Parliament as well as the civil society launched eight months before. In order to feed the forthcoming debates within the European Union institutions, academic experts in the three dimensions of the sustainable development as well as representatives of the European Union institutions have been invited to the workshop to share their views, not only on the binding aspect of TSD provisions, but also on how various European Union policies can be worked together to achieve the best results.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

How to include 'Mode 5' services commitments in bilateral free trade agreements and at multilateral stage?

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 11-07-2018

Extern avdelning Ms Marina FOLTEA

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk struktur | elektronisk handel | frihandelsavtal | Gats | gemensam handelspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | kommunikation | konsumtion | liberalisering av handel | marknadsföring | ny teknik | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | sakernas internet | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tertiar sektor | tillhandahållande av tjänster | tullförhandling | tullpolitik | tullvärde | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | varor och tjänster | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning Mode 5 refers to services which are incorporated into goods which are then traded across international borders. Unlike traditional services, Mode 5 services are not subject to the existing international trade regime under the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Rather, they are subject to trade rules under the framework that governs trade in goods. As a consequence, trade in Mode 5 services is not fully liberalised, even though liberalisation would be in the best interest of international trade and the European Union. This report explores different avenues for including Mode 5 service commitments in multilateral trade agreements and free trade agreements, analyzing benefits and associated challenges. The broad conclusion is that while it may be possible to pursue Mode 5 options at the multilateral level, the most viable immediate strategy would consist in including such commitments in free trade agreements between the EU and its trading partners.

Studie [EN](#)

Workshop "Anti-corruption provisions in EU free trade and investment agreements: Delivering on clean trade"

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 28-03-2018

Extern avdelning Alina MUNGIU-PIPPIDI

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Cotonouavtalet | etik i näringslivet | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | gemensam handelspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | investeringsskydd | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | straffrätt | utländsk investering | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspänande organisationer

Sammanfattning International trade agreements have the potential to help breaking the vicious circle of corruption in economies based on privileged connections rather than fair competition. They increase competition in the removal of tariffs and so diminish the power of rentier companies which influence domestic regulation in their favour. They also contribute to a fairer business environment through their transparency provisions. Trade openness, red tape reduction and fiscal transparency, especially transparency of procurement, play positive roles in widening control of corruption. They can be more easily influenced by external actors than the other important control of corruption factors: judicial independence, freedom of the press or the demand from civil society for good governance. This study ordered by the INTA Committee argues that indirect good governance policies which increase competition and subvert power and economic monopolies or quasi monopolies are far more effective than direct anticorruption policies, which in relying on domestic implementation tend to fall into the vicious circle again. The study presents options characterised as an 'economist's approach' with an apparently more modest but effective good governance package, a 'lawyer's approach' with firm anticorruption language but unenforceable provisions even in EU countries (on bribery, for instance), and a 'holistic' approach where the EU would coordinate across international trade, promotion of norms and development aid. The three options may be used alternatively, depending on the degree of development and quality of governance of the trading partner. The study was presented at a workshop of the INTA committee on 24 January 2018.

Studie [EN](#)

Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Singapore – Analysis

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-03-2018

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Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | immateriell äganderätt | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | jämförande studie | Kanada | konsumtion | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | Singapore | Sydkorea | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | utlandsinvestering | utländsk investering | varor och tjänster

Sammanfattning This study analyses provisions of the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement concluded in May 2015 ('EUSFTA'). It compares EUSFTA with other 'new-generation' free trade agreements, such as the EU-Republic of Korea and the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. Overall, EUSFTA adopts a WTO+ approach and as a result significantly liberalises trade between the EU and Singapore compared to the current trade relationship. The study finds that a number of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and services that currently exist between the parties will be reduced or removed on EUSFTA's entry into force. EUSFTA, as with other 'new-generation' FTAs negotiated by the EU, adopts a comprehensive approach, and contains innovative provisions on investment, intellectual property rights, competition and public procurement. It also contains provisions which reflect growing concerns about the impact of global trade, such as those on trade and sustainable development. With regard to EUSFTA's potential impact on trade, the economic modelling estimates an increase of around 10 % in trade volumes and greater volumes of foreign direct investment between the EU and Singapore as a result of the agreement. It also concludes that EUSFTA should lead to small increases of the gross domestic products of the EU and Singapore (0.06 % and 0.35 %, respectively). The responses of a wide-range of EU and Singaporean stakeholder consultation reveal that, in general, EUSFTA is viewed positively and is considered a very ambitious agreement, which will offer new opportunities for trade and investment in the EU and Singapore. However, some concerns have been raised, especially by small and medium-sized enterprises. The implications of the result of the Opinion of the Court of Justice of the EU in case 2/15 of 2017, on whether the EU had exclusive competence to sign and conclude EUSFTA alone, is also analysed in detail. The study recommends, notably, monitoring closely that commitments taken under sustainable development provisions are implemented and used effectively in practice.

Studie [EN](#)

[EU free trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-02-2018

Författare KONONENKO Vadim

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-institutionernas befogenheter | europeisk integration | Europeiska kommissionen | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | konsekvent-undersökning | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland

Sammanfattning This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposals, submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on International Trade (INTA). For the Commission, the proposals are a step towards fulfilment of the key criteria for the EU's trade relations with third countries, namely the criteria of effectiveness, transparency, and the safeguarding of the European social and regulatory model as underlined in the European Commission's 'Trade for all' communication. One of the objectives of the Commission's 2017 work programme was to open negotiations with Australia and New Zealand. Both countries are important trade partners for the EU and vice versa. In 2015, total trade in commercial services amounted to €4.3 billion between the EU and New Zealand, and €21.9 billion between the EU and Australia. In recent years, the EU has concluded bilateral agreements containing trade-related arrangements. Since 2015, the Commission has been preparing the ground for a free trade agreement (FTA) with both countries. On 26 October 2017 the European Parliament adopted two resolutions in which it called on the Council to authorise the Commission to start negotiations for trade and investment agreements with Australia and with New Zealand. The Parliament called on the Commission to outline the general future architecture of these trade agreements as rapidly as possible. The Parliament also stressed that the future FTAs 'must lead to improved market access and trade facilitation on the ground, create decent jobs, ensure gender equality for the benefit of the citizens on both sides, encourage sustainable development, uphold EU standards, safeguard services of general interest, and respect democratic procedures while boosting EU export opportunities'. The Commission conducted one impact assessment for the two proposals for free trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand and its conclusions are considered as valid for the EU's subsequent negotiations with both countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 14-02-2018

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Internationell handel | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilateralt avtal | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | konsekvent-undersökning | lönekostnad | redovisning | tullar | tullpolitik | Vietnam

Sammanfattning The free trade agreement (FTA) with Vietnam has been described as the most ambitious deal of its type ever concluded between the EU and a developing country. Not only will it eliminate over 99 % of customs duties on goods, it will also open up Vietnamese services markets to EU companies and strengthen protection of EU investments in the country. According to European Commission figures, the FTA could boost Vietnam's booming economy by as much as 15 % of GDP, with Vietnamese exports to Europe growing by over one third. For the EU, the agreement is an important stepping stone to wider EU-south-east Asia trade deal. Despite the obvious economic benefits of the FTA for Vietnam, some of its more vulnerable manufacturing sectors may suffer from competition with the EU. NGOs have also criticised the EU for pursuing closer ties with a politically repressive regime known for its human rights abuses, although the deal includes some safeguards against negative outcomes. Although the content of the FTA was already agreed in 2015, ratification has been delayed by a 2017 opinion of the European Court of Justice. The Court argued that some aspects of the EU-Singapore FTA, which is similar to the Vietnam FTA, are 'mixed competences', meaning that the FTA as it stands will have to be ratified not only by the EU but also by the 28 Member States. The Commission and Council are now considering whether to modify the agreement so that parts of it can be ratified more speedily by the EU alone. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-Japan trade deal finalised](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 14-12-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | Japan | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt

Sammanfattning Following the political agreement in principle reached in July 2017, a final accord on the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was announced on 8 December 2017. The Commission aims that the agreement come into effect before the end of its mandate in 2019, after the approval of the Council and the European Parliament. However, negotiations on investment protection standards and investment protection dispute resolution will continue.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Edging closer to a TPP-11 agreement](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 27-11-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord APEC-länder | ekonomisk geografi | Ekonomiska samarbetet i Asien och Stillahavsområdet | ekonomiskt samarbete | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationella förhandlingar | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | investeringsskydd | omprövning av avtal | samarbetspolitik | utomeuropeiska organisationer | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning Following negotiations on the sidelines of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 2017 Economic Leaders' Week held in Vietnam on 6–11 November, the trade ministers of the remaining 11 signatories to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (one fewer, after the USA withdrew) agreed on the core elements of its revised version – the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The revised agreement is expected to be signed by spring 2018 and to come into effect by 2019.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[What next after the US withdrawal from the TPP? What are the options for trade relations in the Pacific and what will be the impact on the EU?](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 27-11-2017

Extern avdelning Peter CHASE, Pasha L. HSIEH, Bart KERREMANS

Politikområde Global styrning | Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | Asien | Asien | Asien och Oceanien | Australien | Chile | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | handelsutbytte per land | humaniora | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Kanada | Mexiko | Nya Zeeland | Peru | politisk geografi | uppsägning av avtal | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning The Trans-Pacific Partnership was a landmark trade agreement signed by 12 Pacific Rim countries including the US on 4 February 2016. TPP had commercial as well as geopolitical significance for the Obama administration and was a key component of the former president's so-called "pivot" to Asia. On his first full day in office, on 24 January 2017, President Trump pulled the US out of TPP leaving the other 11 signatories to grapple with the consequences. They have since vowed to move forward even without US participation, reviewing the existing clauses and rebranding the regional agreement under the name of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Negotiations on the CPTPP will continue in 2018. The European Parliament has requested three experts from the EU, US and Asia to consider the implications of the US withdrawal from the TPP and draw conclusions on how the EU should position itself in this high-growth and geopolitically-strategic area. The findings were presented during a Workshop organised by the Policy Department for the International Trade Committee on 8 November 2017 in Brussels.

Studie [EN](#)

[Free and fair trade for all?](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 21-11-2017

Författare DAMEN Mario

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | associeringsavtal (EU) | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | EU-lagstiftning | EU-ulträde | EU:s befogenhet | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagens sociala ansvar | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | internationell handel | internationell konkurrens | investeringsskydd | Kina | Konkurrens | LAG OCH RATT | marknadstillträde | mänskliga rättigheter | offentligt kontrakt | rättigheter och friheter | social klausul | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning With its strategy paper entitled 'Trade for all' in 2015, the Commission launched an EU trade policy that focussed on values such as human rights, workers' rights, environmental protection and sustainable development. The idea was that free trade should be fair for both consumers in Europe and for citizens elsewhere. This approach was pursued in bilateral trade negotiations and in legislative proposals on, for example, conflict minerals, dual-use goods or the investment court system. But by the end of 2016 the tenor of the debate on international trade had changed, shifting the focus to national interests and fairness for consumers and producers at home. The UK's decision to withdraw from the EU and the election of President Trump in the US, together with the expiry of the clause recognising China's non-market economy status, contributed to this shift. The European Parliament has played a crucial role in shaping the direction of EU trade policy. While its 2015 resolution on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) set the values-based trade agenda, its resolutions in 2016 and 2017 on China's market economy status and global value chains reflected the shift in values. The Commission is seeking to balance free and fair trade but new challenges lie ahead, notably in the EU's neighbourhood: Russia, the Eastern Partnership, Turkey and the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee - Implications of 'Brexit' for the EU agri-food sector and the CAP: budgetary, trade and institutional issues](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-11-2017

Extern avdelning Jörg Haas, Eulalia Rubio, Alan MATTHEWS, Cecilia BELLORA, Charlotte EMLINGER, Jean FOURÉ, Houssein GUIMBARD

Politikområde Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling

Sökord budget | budgetförfarande | ekonomisk geografi | EU-utträde | EU:s jordbruksmarknad | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | folkomröstning | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam jordbrukspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | POLITIK | politisk geografi | valordning och röstdningsförfarande | övergångsperiod (EU)

Sammanfattning This is the reference document of the Workshop on 'The Implications of 'Brexit' for the EU agricultural sector and the CAP' of 9th November 2017, organised by COMAGRI and the Policy Department B. The purpose of this Workshop was to examine and debate the main budgetary, trade and institutional issues related to the Brexit process at the current state of negotiations.

This document is structured in three parts:

1. Possible impact of Brexit on the EU budget and, in particular, CAP funding.
2. EU - UK agricultural trade: state of play and possible impacts of Brexit.
3. Possible transitional arrangements related to agriculture in the light of the future EU - UK relationship: institutional issues.

Studie [EN](#)

[Customs unions and FTAs: Debate with respect to EU neighbours](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 07-11-2017

Författare FASSINA GIACOMO | PERCHOC Philippe | PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | politisk geografi | preferensavtal | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland | tullpolitik | tullunion | Turkiet | Ukraina | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännaande organisationer

Sammanfattning The EU neighbourhood is undergoing deep transformations and this raises debate on how best to establish trade relations with neighbouring partners, like Turkey and the Eastern Partnership countries (such as Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia). Moreover, Brexit will entail the reorganisation of EU-UK relations, which will shake up cross-border trade flows. The EU can negotiate two basic types of trade agreement granting preferential market access to partners' goods: free trade agreements (FTAs) and customs unions (CUs). CUs represent a higher level of integration, as the parties decide to harmonise their external trade barriers with the rest of the world. As FTAs do not maintain a single external border, they may result in trade deflection, whereby third countries can 'free ride' on FTA concessions by entering via the least restrictive border. For this reason, FTAs need to discriminate between goods originating in an FTA member and goods from third countries, through the introduction of costly preferential rules of origin (PRoO). Notwithstanding the cost of PRoO, FTAs have been the main type of trade agreements used, while the smaller number of CUs is due to the higher negotiation costs involved. CUs have therefore mainly been considered as a first step towards deeper regional integration. This is why there are ongoing political debates on customs unions in three different contexts: the assessment of the EU-Turkey CU, a CU as a further step in EU-Ukraine trade relations and the issue of the UK's exit from the EU CU as a result of Brexit. This briefing may be read in conjunction with one by Krisztina Binder, Reinvigorating EU-Turkey bilateral trade: Upgrading the customs union (PE 599.319), EPERS, March 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[FTA talks with Australia and New Zealand](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 23-10-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | marknadstillträde | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning On 13 September 2017, the Commission presented recommendations to the Council to authorise the launch of free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations with Australia and New Zealand. In October, the Parliament is due to debate reports by the Parliament's Committee on International Trade (INTA) on the proposed negotiating mandate for trade negotiations with Australia and New Zealand.

Kort sammanfattning [DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL](#)

Multimedia [FTA talks to start with Australia and New Zealand](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee - Possible transitional arrangements related to agriculture in the light of the future EU - UK relationship: institutional issues](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-10-2017

Extern avdelning Alan Matthews

Politikområde Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling

Sökord budget | budgetförfarande | ekonomisk geografi | EU-uträde | EU:s jordbruksmarknad | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | folkomröstning | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam jordbrukspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | POLITIK | politisk geografi | valordning och rösthingsförfarande | övergångsperiod (EU)

Sammanfattning There is the potential for severe disruption of agri-food trade between the UK and the EU²⁷ as the UK prepares to leave the EU. This study reviews the additional trade costs that might arise and how they might be avoided under alternative future trade arrangements. The role of a transitional period in order to avoid a 'cliff-edge' for trade is examined. Options under the Common Agricultural Policy to address the negative consequences of Brexit for agricultural markets are discussed.

Studie [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Australia free trade agreement - Moving towards the launch of talks](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 11-10-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | bilateralt avtal | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | handel med jordbruksprodukter | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSEER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRY | jordbruksmarknad | jordbrukspolitik | konsekvent-undersökning | kötprodukt | livsmedel | politisk geografi | principen om ömsesidigt erkännande | statistik

Sammanfattning The prospective EU-Australia free trade agreement (FTA) will complement the economic dimension of the current longstanding and evolving relationship with a new element. In addition to opening up new bilateral commercial opportunities, the FTA would also both facilitate the creation of new ties with global production and commercial networks and help to advance the trade policy interests of the EU in the Asia-Pacific region. The economic cooperation already in place includes a number of bilateral agreements that provide a good basis for the future negotiations. However, given that Australia is a major agricultural and agri-food exporter globally, it is expected that, in the course of the negotiations, certain sensitive issues may be raised. The EU is committed to taking European agricultural sensitivities fully into consideration in its negotiating strategy, seeking to protect vulnerable sectors through specific provisions. On 13 September 2017, the European Commission presented the draft negotiating directives for the FTA with Australia. This draft mandate, in line with the EU Court of Justice's recent opinion on the EU-Singapore FTA, covers only those areas falling under the EU's exclusive competence. Therefore, the prospective agreement could be concluded by the EU on its own and could be ratified at EU level only. The Commission aims to finalise the negotiations before the end of its mandate in late 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-New Zealand free trade agreement - All set for the launch of negotiations](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 11-10-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilateralt avtal | diverse industrier | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | INDUSTRY | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSEER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukslivsmedelsindustri | JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRY | jordbruksmarknad | jordbrukspolitik | mejeriindustri | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi | principen om ömsesidigt erkännande | små och medelstora företag | statistik | tjänstesektor

Sammanfattning New Zealand already enjoys a number of bilateral trade cooperation agreements with the EU. These agreements pave the way for negotiations on a free trade agreement (FTA) between the EU and New Zealand. However, both sides are expected to raise several sensitive issues during negotiations, not least because New Zealand is a major and competitive producer and exporter of agricultural goods. The EU is committed to taking European agricultural sensitivities fully into consideration in its negotiating strategy, seeking to protect vulnerable sectors through specific provisions. In addition to facilitating trade and investment flows between the parties, the FTA would create a level playing field for the EU with other trading partners that have already concluded FTAs with New Zealand. The FTA would also strengthen the EU's position in Asia-Pacific value chains, and help to advance the trade policy interests of the EU in the region. On 13 September 2017, the European Commission presented draft negotiating directives for an FTA with New Zealand. This draft mandate, in line with the EU Court of Justice's recent opinion on the EU-Singapore FTA, covers only areas falling under the EU's exclusive competence. Therefore, the prospective agreement could be concluded by the EU on its own and could be ratified at EU level only. The Commission aims to finalise negotiations before the end of its mandate in late 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latinamerika och Västindien](#)

Publikationstyp Faktablad om EU

Datum 01-09-2017

Författare TVEVAD Jesper

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Andinska gruppen | associeringsavtal (EU) | Caricom | Cotonouavtalet | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FORBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | interparlamentariska förbindelser | Latinamerika | Mercosur | Mexiko | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | samarbetsavtal (EU) | toppmöte | utomeuropeiska organisationer | Västindien

Sammanfattning EU:s förbindelser med Latinamerika och Västindien är mångfacetterade och arbetet bedrivs på olika nivåer. EU samverkar med hela regionen genom toppmöten för stats- och regeringschefer, och överenskommelser och politisk dialog förenar EU med Västindien, Centralamerika, Andinska gemenskapen, Mercosur och enskilda länder.

Faktablad om EU [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Japan free trade agreement within reach](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 14-07-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilaterala förbindelser | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institution | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-institutionernas befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FORBINDELSE | Japan | konsekvent-undersökning

Sammanfattning Negotiations on an EU-Japan free trade agreement (FTA) were officially launched in March 2013. Following 18 rounds of negotiations and a number of meetings at the technical and political levels, a political agreement in principle was reached during the 24th EU-Japan Summit in Brussels, on 6 July 2017. Negotiations on the outstanding issues that were left on the table will continue, with the aim of finalising the text of the agreement by the end of 2017. The deal with Japan, the EU's second largest trading partner in Asia, will enhance trade and investment relationships between the two parties. European companies, in the agri-food sector for instance, will benefit from improved access to the Japanese market, mainly through the reduction both of tariffs on specific goods as well as existing regulatory and non-tariff barriers. The 2016 trade sustainability impact assessment for the EU-Japan FTA indicated that the EU-Japan FTA and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement, involving the EU and the USA, would result in similar levels of economic gains for Europe. According to recent Commission estimates, European companies will save up to €1 billion in customs duties per year as a result of the EU-Japan FTA. Moreover, the value of EU goods and services exports could rise by up to €20 billion. This briefing is an update of an earlier version, of October 2016: PE 589.828.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Commission at mid-term: State of play of President Juncker's ten priorities](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 11-07-2017

Författare BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Politikområde EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter

Sökord Amerika | digital inre marknad | ekonomisk geografi | Ekonomiska och monetära unionen | ett område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | EU-förslag | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-investering | EU-lagstiftning | EU-rätt | EU:s internationella roll | EU:s migrationspolitik | europeisk integration | Europeiska kommissionen | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | europeiskt tillväxtinitiativ | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | folkdemokrati | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | inre marknad | internationell handel | klimatpolitik | migration | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | penningväsen | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR

Sammanfattning This publication provides an overview of the work carried out by the European Commission at the mid-term of its mandate under Jean-Claude Juncker's presidency, and more specifically an update of the initiatives taken in the framework of the ten priority areas for action. The in-depth analysis draws on a wide range of EPIS publications, and updates a previous edition The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: state of play at the start of 2017, published in January 2017. It has been compiled and edited by Isabelle Gaudéul-Ehrhart, with contributions and support from across the Members' Research Service and the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value of EPIS, in particular from the following policy analysts: Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Elena Lazarou, Tambiama Madiega, Shara Monteleone, Anita Orav, Laura Puccio, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlik, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyte and Sofija Voronova. The graphics are by Giulio Sabbati, and are derived from the 'Legislative Train Schedule' application, recently launched by Parliament to track progress on the Commission's legislative proposals.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Access to culture in the European Union](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	10-07-2017
Författare	PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena
Politikområde	Kultur
Sökord	EKONOMI ekonomisk analys EU-fördrag EU-lagstiftning EU-statistik EUROPEISKA UNIONEN FN-konvention frihandelsavtal HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET internationell handel internationell politik INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE kultur och religion kulturell identitet kulturell mångfald kulturellt undantag litterär och konstnärlig äganderätt SOCIALA FRÄGOR
Sammanfattning	Culture, a broad term with a variety of interpretations, is a competence of Member States. However, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union vests the EU with a supportive role towards Member States' cultural policies, protection of cultural heritage, promotion of culture and cultural cooperation. The Commission's culture work programme covers accessible and inclusive culture as an objective of EU cultural actions, in the conviction that culture can play a role in social integration, education and well-being, in terms of consumption and also through active engagement. People consume cultural goods and services by attending cultural events, such as concerts, film screenings, plays, exhibitions and dance and music performances, visiting heritage sites or museums, and reading books and newspapers, as ways to spend leisure time and achieve personal development. By measuring and assessing the impact of cultural consumption on Europeans' lives and the cost, availability, accessibility and attractiveness of the culture on offer, cultural policy makers and fund providers can make informed decisions on the directions and risks to take. Supporting access to culture and cultural consumption can also contribute to the development of the cultural sector and the cultural and creative industry, which has developed significantly over recent years. Having resisted the 2008 crisis, it contributes to around 3.5 % of EU GDP and 3 % of EU jobs. The cultural services and goods on offer in the EU are diverse and rich, but the missing link is support on the demand side in terms of audience building and the promotion of a varied 'cultural diet'.
Djupanalys	DE , EN , FR

[In Pursuit of an International Investment Court. Recently Negotiated Investment Chapters in EU](#)

[Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements in Comparative Perspective](#)

Publikationstyp	Studie
Datum	04-07-2017
Extern avdelning	Prof. Dr. Steffen HINDELANG, LL.M., Department of Law, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany and Ass. iur. Teoman M. HAGEMEYER, Dipl. iur. oec., Ph.D. candidate at the Department of Law, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
Politikområde	Internationell handel
Sökord	Amerika Asien och Oceanien dokumentation domare ekonomisk geografi EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning europeisk integration Europeiska domstolen för de mänskliga rättigheterna europeiska organisationer EUROPEISKA UNIONEN Europeiska unionens domstol FINANSER finansiering och investering frihandelsavtal GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelsavtal (EU) information och informationsbehandling internationell handel INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER investeringsskydd jämförande rätt jämförande studie Kanada LAG OCH RÄTT politisk geografi rättegångsförvarande rättskällor och rättsområden rättsmedel rättsystemets organisation rättsväsen Singapore skiljedomstol tillgång till information UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION Vietnam
Sammanfattning	The study compares the revised and signed text of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EUVFTA) and the EU Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA) in respect of important procedural aspects relating to investor State dispute settlement. The findings are juxtaposed to the procedural rules governing the preliminary reference procedure and direct action (action for annulment) before the Court of Justice of the European Union as well as the individual application before the European Court of Human Rights. In doing so, it provides a tool and manual to evaluate the EU's today's and future progress in reforming the international investment law regime. By outlining key features of the procedural frameworks governing two international courts, some 'tried and tested' concepts as source of inspiration for the possible design of a 'multilateral investment court' might be found.
Studie	EN

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement - Stimulus for negotiations in the region](#)

Publikationstyp	Briefing
Datum	15-06-2017
Författare	BINDER Krisztina
Politikområde	Internationell handel
Sökord	Asien och Oceanien bilateralt avtal ekonomisk geografi EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning EU-lagstiftning EU:s rättspraxis europeisk integration Europeiska unionen EUROPEISKA UNIONEN Europeiska unionens domstol frihandelsavtal GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET internationell handel internationell politik INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE Singapore
Sammanfattning	Singapore is the first member country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and second Asian economy after South Korea to have concluded a free trade agreement (FTA) with the EU, in October 2014. Moreover, this is the first comprehensive FTA negotiated and finalised by the EU after the Treaty of Lisbon came into effect. As a 'new generation' trade agreement, the EU-Singapore FTA (EUSFTA) in many aspects goes further than current World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. Moreover, not only does the agreement provide improved access to the Singaporean market, it is also beneficial for European companies operating from Singapore across the Southeast Asian region. Following the conclusion of the EUSFTA negotiations, the Commission sought an opinion from the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) on the allocation of competences between the EU and the Member States. On 16 May 2017, the CJEU issued its opinion, stating that the EUSFTA also covers shared competences. As the EUSFTA is considered a model for successive new generation EU FTAs, the CJEU's opinion is extremely relevant for all ongoing FTA negotiations and pending agreements.
Briefing	EN

Review of EU-third country cooperation on policies falling within the ITRE domain in relation to Brexit

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-06-2017

Extern avdelning J. Scott MARCUS, Georgios PETROPOULOS, André SAPIR, Simone TAGLIPIETRA, Alessio TERZI, Reinhilde VEUGELERS, Georg ZACHMANN

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | Forskningspolitik | Industri | Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Internationell handel

Sökord bilaterala förbindelser | Eftaländer | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-utträde | Europa | Europaparlamentskommitté | europeisk integration | Europeiska ekonomiska samarbetsområdet | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | förnybar energi | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ramprogram för forskning och utveckling | samarbetspolitik | små och medelstora företag | tredjeland

Sammanfattning This study was prepared at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). It provides a critical assessment of the implications of existing models of cooperation of third countries with the European Union in each of four thematic areas for which the ITRE is responsible (energy, electronic communications, research policy, and small business policy). The relative desirability to the EU of EEA membership, bilateral relationships (as with Switzerland), a new generation Free Trade Agreement (FTA), membership in the Energy Community, or participation in the Horizon 2020 or COSME programmes are considered.

Studie [EN](#)

The Consequences of Brexit for the Customs Union and the Internal Market Acquis for Goods

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-06-2017

Extern avdelning Prof. Dr Piet Eeckhout

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Framtidsplanering | Konsumentskydd | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fri rörlighet för varor | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemenskapens regelverk | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal | handelspolitik | handelstvist | inre marknad | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | politisk geografi | principen om ömsesidigt erkännande | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland | tullavtal | tullformaliteter | tullpolitik | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspänande organisationer

Sammanfattning •The consequences of Brexit depend on the model which will be adopted for the future relationship between the EU and the UK. These models should be compared with a respect to a number of different parameters, which are not confined to substantive trade rules but include also questions of legal effect and dispute settlement.
•There are very substantial differences between, on the one hand, the EU Membership and EEA models; and on the other the WTO/FTA models. Those differences are focused on the approach to regulatory convergence and to the legal effects of the agreements and their enforcement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Study in focus: Review of EU-third country cooperation on policies falling within the ITRE domain in relation to Brexit

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-06-2017

Extern avdelning J. Scott MARCUS, Georgios PETROPOULOS, André SAPIR, Simone TAGLIPIETRA, Alessio TERZI, Reinhilde VEUGELERS, Georg ZACHMANN

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | Industri | Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Internationell handel

Sökord bilateralt avtal | Efta | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiforskning | energipolitik | energisamarbete | EU-utträde | EU:s forskningspolitik | Europa | europeisk integration | Europeiska ekonomiska samarbetsområdet | europeiska organisationer | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ramprogram för forskning och utveckling | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland

Sammanfattning The study provides a critical assessment of the implications of existing models of cooperation of third countries with the European Union in each of four thematic areas for which the ITRE is responsible (energy, electronic communications, research policy, and small business policy). This briefing provides short summary of this study. Link to the original publication: [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/602057/IPOL_STU\(2017\)602057_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/602057/IPOL_STU(2017)602057_EN.pdf)

Briefing [EN](#)

The consequences of Brexit on Services and Establishment. Different Scenarios for Exit and Future Cooperation

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 15-06-2017

Extern avdelning Prof. Dr Friedemann Kainer

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Framtidsplanering | Konsumentskydd | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | diverse industrier | ekonomisk geografi | EU-medborgare | EU-uträde | Europa | europeisk integration | Europeiska ekonomiska samarbetsområdet | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenade kungariket | GEOGRAFI | handel inom EU | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | INDUSTRIT | inre marknad | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationella förhandlingar | LAG OCH RÄTT | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | tjänstesektor | tredjeland | uppehållstillstånd

Sammanfattning This paper addresses the challenges Brexit will pose to the future of trade in services between the EU and the UK. It discusses the specific barriers to cross-border establishment and trade in services and possible solutions for a future EU-UK trade agreement. Hereby, it takes existing EU Free Trade Agreements with other states into consideration. This research paper has been commissioned by Policy Department at the request of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

India and challenges ahead in the Indo-Pacific region: Opportunities for cooperation with the EU

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 30-05-2017

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Urikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilaterala förbindelser | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | förnybar energi | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | Indien | Indiska oceanen | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Kina | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsämrings | mjuk energi | naturmiljö | sjötransport | sjötransport och transport på inre vattenväg | Stilla havet | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | transportsäkerhet

Sammanfattning Lying in the middle of the Indian Ocean, India relies heavily on the ocean for its energy and trade, but also faces both conventional and non-conventional security challenges which the ocean presents. At the same time, its operational theatre is widening to include a bigger geopolitical region: the Indo-Pacific, including the South China Sea. Alongside this broadening horizon, India needs to reckon with an emerging actor: China. Not only has Beijing's military presence in the Indian Ocean increased considerably, but it has been planning naval bases and civilian port infrastructure in a region in which India has traditionally enjoyed maritime prominence. China's 'string of pearls' strategy has left New Delhi feeling 'encircled'. Major efforts to modernise the Indian navy and to enhance cooperation and alliances in the region suggest that India is taking the challenge seriously. However, missing from this framework are a comprehensive maritime policy, a single body in charge of coordinating Indian maritime policies and interests, and a more developed shipbuilding sector. Besides, there is no effective agreement or mechanism for multilateral cooperation on maritime security in the Indian Ocean. Since 2008, the EU has been a successful net security provider in the western part of the Indo-Pacific region through its Operation Atalanta / EU NAVFOR Somalia anti-piracy deployment. Adopted in 2014, the EU's new maritime security strategy offers opportunities to further develop its cooperation with India on maritime issues and in particular on non-conventional security issues, in order to upgrade bilateral relations.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-South Korea free trade agreement

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 10-05-2017

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Urikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | EU-export | EU:s import | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsstatistik | handelsutbyte | handelsvolym | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | marknadsföring | Sydkorea

Sammanfattning The EU-South Korea free trade agreement (FTA), applied since July 2011, entered into force in December 2015. The agreement has successfully boosted EU-Korea trade exchange. The European Parliament is due to adopt a report on the five years of the FTA's implementation in May 2017.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Mexico and the new US Administration

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 07-04-2017

Författare GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | deporterad | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | gräns | gränskontroll | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell rätt | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FORBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | irreguljär migration | LAG OCH RÄTT | Mexiko | migration | Nafta | narkotikahandel | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk ram | presidentstyre | presidential | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | statschef | straffrätt | utomeuropeiska organisationer | valordning och röstningsförfarande

Sammanfattning Donald Trump's election as US President has brought about an important policy shift with regard to Mexico, all the more so because the new US Administration seems determined to complete the promised wall along the US-Mexico border and deport undocumented immigrants. It also intends to renegotiate NAFTA, stating that it does not adequately protect US interests.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The Brexit Negotiations: An Assessment of the Legal, Political and Institutional Situation in the UK

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 16-03-2017

Extern avdelning Charles GRANT

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättsystem och rättsakter | EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter

Sökord Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-lagstiftning | EU-medborgare | EU-utträde | Europa | europeisk integration | europeisk säkerhet | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens domstol | FINANSER | finansmarknad | fri rörlighet för kapital | frihandelsavtal | fördjupning av Europeiska unionen | Förenade kungariket | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell rätt | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FORBINDELSE | LAG OCH RÄTT | Lissabonfördraget | medlemskap i Europeiska unionen | migration | migration inom gemenskapen | nationalekonomi | nationellt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | regering | regioner i EU:s medlemsstater | Skottland | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning | övergångsperiod (EU)

Sammanfattning Upon request by the AFCO Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned an in-depth analysis on the political and institutional situation in the United Kingdom following the referendum on the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The research analyses the post-Brexit political developments in the UK, the various parameters that should be taken into account, by both the UK government and the 27, in view of the Article 50 negotiations and the possible shape of the final deal and the future economic relationship, taking into account the EU obligations and the constraints of Theresa May's government.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

ENERGY POLICY

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-03-2017

Författare GOUARDERES Frederic | STOERRING Dagmara

Politikområde Energi | Framtidsplanering | Immateriellrätt | Industri | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord bygg- och anläggningsarbete | byggande och stadsplanering | byggnadssisolering | distribution av gas | dokumentation | EKONOMI | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energilagring | energinät | energipolitik | energipris | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-investering | Europaparlamentskommitté | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fallstudie | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | försörjningssäkerhet | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | hushållsinkomst | INDUSTRIT | internationell handel | nationalräkenskaper | oljeindustri | skifffergas | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This leaflet provides abstracts of selection of latest publications prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the ITRE Committee in relation to the Energy policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

The effects of human rights related clauses in the EU-Mexico Global Agreement and the EU-Chile Association Agreement

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 10-02-2017

Författare IOANNIDES Isabelle

Politikområde Demokrati | Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Internationell handel | Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | associeringsavtal (EU) | Chile | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPÉISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | konsekvent-undersökning | LAG OCH RÄTT | Mexiko | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | rättigheter och friheter

Sammanfattning The democracy clause in the EU-Mexico Global Agreement and by extension the EU-Mexico Free Trade Agreement calls for respect for fundamental human rights. If these are breached, a sanctioning clause can be invoked. The widely reported violations of human rights in Mexico are tackled through political dialogue. The agreement includes cooperation articles on social policy, the results of which are non-binding. Against this background, it is difficult to make a clear link between the potential effects of human rights related clauses in the Global Agreement on the human rights situation in Mexico. The EU-Chile Association Agreement (AA) also includes a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, which is subject to the democracy clause. More developed than that in the Global Agreement, this clause calls for respect for fundamental human rights; sustainable economic and social development; and commits parties to good governance. The AA also includes a suspension clause in case of breach of the democracy clause, and cooperation provisions, the results of which are non-binding. While these are more detailed than the ones in the Global Agreement, the impact of the EU-Chile AA on the human rights situation in Chile has been limited in its extent and to specific aspects of the social policy agenda. In both cases, the monitoring mechanisms of the EU agreements have generally been implemented properly – even if civil society participation in Chile was institutionalised late. These mechanisms have played an important role in nurturing cooperation, but the incentives created have not translated into sufficient pressure for the implementation of human rights related reforms. Rather than the EU FTAs per se impacting on ensuring the respect of human rights in Mexico and Chile, it is the cumulative effect of the liberalisation of trade in the two countries, the EU-Mexico Strategic Partnership, the role of all global players, and cooperation with international donors that have encouraged reform. Ultimately, whether or not reforms in favour of respect of human rights have been adopted and implemented was the result of domestic politics in Mexico and Chile.

Studie [EN](#), [ES](#)

Trade and sustainable development chapters in CETA

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 20-01-2017

Författare BINDER Krisztina | PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord alternativ tvistlösning | Amerika | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsrätt | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenta nationerna | försiktighetsprincip | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hållbar utveckling | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | Internationella arbetsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | internationellt skiljedomsförfarande i handelstvister | Kanada | LAG OCH RATT | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rätificering av avtal | rättigheter och friheter | rättsväsen | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning The EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), signed in October 2016, is currently at the ratification stage. This agreement, concluded between like-minded trade partners, represents the new generation of EU free trade agreements (FTAs), and contains chapters covering sustainable development. The inclusion by the EU of sustainable development chapters in FTAs concluded with its partners plays a role in ensuring that trade and investment liberalisation does not lead to a deterioration in environmental and labour conditions. In keeping with this trade policy practice, developed over the years, trade-related sustainability provisions, including labour and environmental considerations, are grouped in three chapters (Chapters 22 to 24) within CETA. CETA has only partially exceeded the dialogue-only approach contained in earlier EU trade agreements and has maintained the exclusion of trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapters from the scope of the state-to-state dispute settlement (SSDS) procedure. It also maintains an ad hoc two-stage dispute resolution mechanism already found in the EU-South Korea FTA. However, this mechanism does not include sanctions and focuses on mutually agreed solutions to problems. This choice by the EU is due to the still strongly cooperative nature of the TSD chapters. On CETA please refer also to the 'International Agreements in Progress' briefing on the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada by Wilhelm Schöllmann.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: State of play at the start of 2017](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 12-01-2017

Författare BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Politikområde EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter

Sökord Amerika | digital inre marknad | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk tillväxt | ekonomiska läget | Ekonomiska och monetära unionen | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | ett område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | EU-institution | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s migrationspolitik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | INDUSTRIT | industripolitik | industripolitik och industristruktur | inre marknad | internationell handel | investering | klimatpolitik | migration | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | penningväsen | politisk geografi | skapande av arbetsstillfällen | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning This publication provides an overview of the work done by the European Commission under the first two work programmes of Jean-Claude Juncker's presidency, and more specifically an update of the initiatives taken in the framework of the ten priority areas for action. The in-depth analysis draws on a wide range of publications by EPRS, and updates a previous edition 'The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: State of play in mid-2016', published in May last year. It has been compiled and edited by Isabelle Gaudéul-Ehrhart with contributions and support from across the Members' Research Service and the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value of EPRS, in particular from the following policy analysts: Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Elena Lazarou, Tambiana Madiega, Anita Orav, Laura Puccio, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlik, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyte and Sofija Voronova. The graphics are by Giulio Sabbati, and are derived from the 'Legislative Trains' application, recently launched by Parliament to track progress on the Commission's legislative proposals. As the European Commission, under its President, Jean-Claude Juncker, begins the implementation of its 2017 work programme, this publication seeks to provide an updated overview of the work already done in each of its ten priority areas since the Commission took office. Moreover, as this Commission approaches the midway point of its mandate, it is of growing interest regularly to assess progress towards the targets that the Commission has set itself, and to identify areas in which difficulties have been, or are being, encountered.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Driving trade in the ASEAN region: Progress of FTA negotiations](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 14-12-2016

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asean | Asean-länder | bilaterala förbindelser | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-export | EU:s import | frihandelsavtal | frihandelsområde | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbytte | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationella förbindelser | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | medlemsstat i EU | multilateralt avtal | statistik | tullpolitik | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning After negotiations between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for a regional free trade agreement (FTA) were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six of them have started talks on a bilateral FTA with the EU. Negotiations have already been concluded with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, although those FTAs still await ratification. The EU's final objective is to have a region-to-region agreement with ASEAN, based on the bilateral FTAs concluded with the ASEAN member states. Once the conditions required for this to happen are in place, the EU and its ASEAN partners will need to determine how to bring all these bilateral agreements under one regional FTA, with a view to including ASEAN member states with which the EU does not have bilateral agreements. It is in the EU's strategic interest to strengthen economic cooperation with ASEAN, and to maintain its competitive position in the Asia-Pacific region, given its economic importance, combined with the expanding intraregional trade and investment relations and the growing number of regional integration initiatives. Back in 2006, in its communication entitled 'Global Europe: Competing in the world', the European Commission identified ASEAN as a potential FTA partner that should be given priority based on key economic criteria. The Commission's new 2015 trade strategy, entitled 'Trade for all – Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy', reaffirmed this objective.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's Eastern Partnership \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 25-11-2016

Författare CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | samarbetspolitik | tankesmedja | tredjeland | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning The Eastern Partnership was launched in 2009 as a regional programme of the European Neighbourhood Policy to promote integration and cooperation between the European Union, its Member States and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It has achieved limited progress, partly due to conflicts and political instability in the region. Nevertheless, it has sent a signal of the EU's willingness to strengthen ties with the region, offering incentives to governments and civil society to push ahead with democratic and economic reforms. Three of the six former Soviet republics involved – Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – have concluded Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreements with the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the Eastern Partnership. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Free Trade Agreements and Patterns of Risk Regulation in the EU and the US](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 13-09-2016

Extern avdelning International Risk Governance Council (Switzerland)

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Europeiskt mervärde | Folkrätt | Forskningspolitik | Immaterialrätt | Industri | Internationell handel | Internationell privaträtt och civilrättsligt samarbete | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Konsumentskydd | Livsmedelssäkerhet | Miljö | Sysselsättning | Transport | Turism | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | hälsa | INDUSTRIT | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | kemi | kemikalier | liberalisering av handel | livsmedelslagstiftning | livsmedelssäkerhet | läkemedelslagstiftning | läkemedelsprodukt | motorfordon | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tekniska föreskrifter | transatlantiska förbindelser | TRANSPORT | transportorganisering

Sammanfattning Transatlantic regulatory patterns overall and in four key sectors: food, automobiles, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals indicate that the EU risk regulation is not always or generally more stringent or precautionary than the US regulation. In fact, the reality is a complex mix of parity and particularity. While there is overall EU-US similarity, there is also variation. In some risk matters, and across and within sectors, there is more precaution in Europe, whereas in others it may be in the US. Even if they are unusual deviations, and even if they go in both directions, transatlantic regulatory differences can still pose barriers to trade that may in some cases warrant harmonization. However, regulatory variation can also be the basis for learning to improve future regulatory design, both by comparing outcomes across regulations in different jurisdictions, and by planning adaptive regulation over time. International regulatory cooperation does not simply mean adopting the current standard of one side or the other. It can also involve collaboration to reviewing existing regulations and designing new approaches that improve outcomes for all.

Studie [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: Economic Partnership Agreement with the Southern African Development Community \(SADC\)](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 07-09-2016

Författare ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord AVS-länder | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiskt samarbete | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | ratificering av avtal | samarbetsavtal (EU) | samarbetspolitik | undertecknande av avtal

Sammanfattning In line with the objective of the Cotonou Agreement to establish a World Trade Organization compatible trade regime with ACP countries, in 2002 the EU started negotiations on free trade agreements with different ACP regional configurations. One of these is the SADC EPA Group – of southern African countries, including South Africa. The negotiations were long but the final outcome is a compromise that has been accepted by all parties, with the exception of Angola which did not endorse the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), but has an option to join in the future. The Agreement establishes an asymmetric free trade area, taking into account the disparities in the level of development between the EU and its African partners, which can shield sensitive products from EU competition. It emphasises sustainable development as an overarching objective, includes important safeguards in order to protect sensitive sectors from sudden surges in trade, and gives African countries the possibility to preserve their policy space in order to industrialise. The Agreement was signed in June 2016 and has now to be concluded. Parliament is scheduled to decide whether to give its consent to the Council Decision on the conclusion of the EPA, on behalf of the EU, during its September 2016 plenary session. "A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

[Financial Services Liberalisation and TiSA: Implications for EU Free Trade Agreements](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 26-07-2016

Extern avdelning Andrew LANG and Leonie AMARASEKARA

Politikområde Global styrning | Internationell handel

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiella tjänster | finansiering och investering | finansrätt | fri rörlighet för kapital | frihandelsavtal | frihet att tillhandahålla tjänster | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | information och informationsbehandling | informationsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | investeringsskydd | konsekvent-undersökning | kredit- och finansinstitut | marknadstillträde | mest gynnad nation | skyddsklausul | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning With 23 participating countries, including all of the world's largest financial centres, covering the vast bulk of global financial services trade, the TiSA negotiations on financial services trade are strategically important for the EU. They are likely to deliver commitments and rules, which go significantly beyond the GATS package negotiated over two decades ago – and to extend their umbrella to a greater range of countries. In addition, the level of market access commitments ultimately incorporated into TiSA will set a new benchmark and reference point for future EU FTA negotiations. Depending on the outcome of remaining negotiations, the TiSA may also establish influential new and consolidated texts on such matters as data transfer, forced localisation, source code, regulatory transparency, and domestic regulation.

Studie [EN](#)

TTIP and Labour Standards

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 15-07-2016

Författare KRAATZ Susanne

Extern avdelning Jan Orbis, Ferdi de Ville and Lore van den Putte (Ghent University, Belgium)

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Internationell handel | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | arbetsmarknadsrelationer | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsorganisation och arbetsförhållanden | arbetsregler | arbetsvillkor | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta nationerna | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | Internationella arbetsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | liberalisering av handel | politisk geografi | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning This Policy Department A note gives a summary of the study TTIP and Labour Standards. The study analyzes the possible effects of TTIP on labour conditions in the European Union (EU), the United States (US) and third countries. It is based on a literature review, an evaluation of labour provisions in recent EU trade agreements and an assessment of stakeholder positions.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

TTIP and Jobs

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 15-07-2016

Författare KRAATZ Susanne

Extern avdelning Gabriel Felbermayr

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Internationell handel | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | arbetslöshet | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknad | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | liberalisering av handel | politisk geografi | skapande av arbetsstillfällen | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning This note by Policy Department A gives a summary of the study "TTIP and Jobs". The study analyzes and synthesizes existing literature on the employment and wage effects of European trade agreements in general and of the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in particular.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Agriculture in the European Union and United States

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 11-07-2016

Författare DIETRICH Christian

Politikområde Internationell handel | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-export | EU-statistik | EU:s import | europeisk integration | Europeiska unionen | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | farming system | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbruksföretagssystem | jordbruksnäring | jordbruksprodukt | jordbruksstatistik | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning The EU and the USA are currently negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), an agreement which could have major consequences for trade in agricultural products. In a document explaining the EU's TTIP proposal on agriculture, the European Commission said that it is aimed at increasing EU-US imports and exports by reducing tariffs and non-tariff protection, while respecting the individual agricultural models and standards of the EU and USA. This infographic gives an overview of EU-US trade in agri-food products, their differences in agricultural structure and policy measures, and their respective shares in global agricultural production.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

EU-US negotiations on TTIP: A survey of current issues

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 11-07-2016

Författare PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk tillväxt | ekonomiska läget | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-statistik | Europaparlamentet | europeisk integration | Europeiska kommissionen | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | förvaltningsinsyn | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationella förhandlingar | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöpolitik | offentlig kontrakt | POLITIK | politisk geografi | transatlantiska förbindelser | utländsk investering | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning The negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the USA aim at achieving a comprehensive trade agreement with renewed liberalisation efforts in trade, services and investments, while at the same time aiming at regulatory cooperation and rule-based trade. Since the completion of the 13th round of negotiations on TTIP in April 2016, the European Commission and the USA have been working to achieve substantial progress before the next round takes place in July 2016. As those negotiations get under way, this in-depth analysis examines progress to date and looks at the various issues that are still outstanding.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Research for AGRI Committee - The Interactions between the EU's External Action and the Common Agricultural Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 07-07-2016

Extern avdelning Alan SWINBANK (School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, the UK)

Författare Framtidsplanering | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling

Sökord allmänna preferenser | AVS-EU-konvention | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhållandet jordbruk–handel | GATT | gemensam handelspolitik | gemensam jordbrukspolitik | handel med jordbruksprodukter | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelstvist | handelsutbyte | hållbart jordbruk | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | jordbruksproduktion och jordbruksstruktur | jordbruksstöd | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | samarbetspolitik | tullförhandling | tullpolitik | utvecklingsbistånd | utvidgning av Europeiska unionen | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning The CAP has been strongly influenced by the EU's External Actions. The various Enlargements, and trade policies to favour its neighbours to both the East and South, and for its former colonies, have left their mark. However it is external pressures through the GATT/WTO that have had the most defining effect. Current pressures stem from a new generation of Free Trade agreements, the need to reduce agriculture's greenhouse gas emissions, and to respond to Brexit.

Studie [EN](#), [PL](#)

Is CETA a mixed agreement?

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 01-07-2016

Författare SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | blandat avtal | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s befogenhet | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | interimsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | investeringsskydd | Kanada | LAG OCH RÄTT | lagtolknings | medlemsstaternas behörighet | mål om förhandsavgörande | politisk geografi | rättskällor och rättsområden | rättsväsen | spridning av EU-information | undertecknande av avtal | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with Canada is currently being translated into the EU's official languages. Once the translations are available, the European Commission can propose that the Council sign and conclude the agreement on behalf of the European Union. It is not yet decided whether the agreement in its entirety would fall under the exclusive competence of the European Union or would also touch upon Member States' competences. In the latter case, ratification by the Member States would also be necessary for the agreement to come into force. The Commission's proposal is expected on 5 July 2016. If the Commission presents a proposal for an 'EU-only' agreement, the Council would need unanimity to change this.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Transatlantic Digital Economy and Data Protection: State-of-Play and Future Implications for the EU's

External Policies

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-07-2016

Extern avdelning Peter CHASE, Sudha DAVID-WILP and Tim RIDOUT

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Folkrätt | Global styrning | Industri | Internationell handel | Internationell privaträtt och civilrättsligt samarbete | Sysselsättning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | elektronisk handel | EU-avtal | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | gränsöverskridande dataflöde | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsförbindelser | information och informationsbehandling | informationsteknik och databehandling | informationsteknikens inverkan | internationell handel | Internet | kommunikation | LAG OCH RÄTT | marknadsföring | personuppgifter | politisk geografi | privatlivets helgd | rättigheter och friheter | uppgiftsskydd | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning The internet has created a new global nervous system affecting all aspects of European society, politics and business; this will accelerate as we enter the era of the digitisation of everything. This digital transformation has enormous implications for the transatlantic relationship, especially in light of the differences that have developed concerning the appropriate balance between personal data protection, economic growth and national security. This study details how digital and data issues will be handled in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership; explains how this intersects with the new EU-US Privacy Shield Agreement and the broader implications of the judgment on Safe Harbour; and explores key issues in transatlantic law enforcement cooperation before highlighting a few broader foreign policy issues and laying forth some recommendations for the EU institutions.

Studie [EN](#)

Australia's double dissolution election

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 29-06-2016

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | parlament | parlamentsval | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk ram | politisk situation | politiska partier | politiskt parti | tvåkammarsystem | tvåpartisystem | upplösning av parlamentet | utrikespolitik | valordning och röstningsförfarande | valprogram

Sammanfattning On 2 July 2016, following the double dissolution of their federal Parliament, Australians will elect the 150 members of the House of Representatives (the lower house) and the 76 members of the Senate (the upper house). Domestic politics has been central to this election campaign, and the outcome of the UK's EU referendum has made political parties focus even more acutely on domestic stability. On the eve of the election, it is still difficult to predict which of the two major parties will win and whether either of them will be able to form a majority government.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

TTIP - Challenges and Opportunities

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 29-06-2016

Författare MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Framtidsplanering | Global styrning | Industri | Internationell handel | Konsumentsskydd | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Sysselsättning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | bilindustri | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiella tjänster | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagstyp | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | INDUSTRIT | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | kredit- och finansinstitut | marknadsföring | marknadstillträde | mekanisk industri | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | små och medelstora företag | tekniskt handelshinder | tertiar sektor | ursprungsbeteckning | ursprungsprodukt | växtskyddsdragstiftning

Sammanfattning This leaflet provides short compilation of papers prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy in relation to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Trans-Pacific Partnership: Geopolitical Implications for EU-US Relations](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 24-06-2016

Extern avdelning Daniel TWINING? Hans KUNDNANI and Peter SPARDING

Politikområde Global styrning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | Australien | Chile | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | humaniora | internationell handel | internationell handel | Japan | Kanada | Kina | Malaysia | Mexiko | Nya Zeeland | Peru | politisk geografi | Singapore | VETENSKAP | Vietnam

Sammanfattning The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the prospective Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), if enacted, will reshape trade and investment flows between the United States, Asia, and Europe. Together, these agreements encompass more than 60 % of the global economy, including the leading industrial economies of North America, the European Union and Japan. TPP is the economic anchor of the US 'pivot' to Asia. TPP is as much a geopolitical project to reinforce US leadership in Asia as it is a deal driven by an economic logic of spurring new sources of trade and investment. The EU has concluded or is negotiating a series of bilateral trade and investment agreements, including with Singapore, Vietnam, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, and New Zealand. But Europe as a whole needs to take a more strategic and coherent approach to Asia, beyond commerce and investment ties, and particularly to unify its approach to China. This is a compelling requirement given both China's enormous economic power and the risks its ascendancy poses to the liberal international order. Beyond the politics around both trade deals, however, lies a conviction among trade liberalisers in both the Atlantic and Pacific theatres that the agreements could provide a positive shock to a global economy badly in need of new engines of growth.

Studie [EN](#)

[The inclusion of financial services in EU free trade and association agreements: Effects on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 21-06-2016

Författare IOANNIDES Isabelle

Extern avdelning Ex-Post Impact Assessment Study on the impact of financial services in EU Free Trade and Association Agreements on money laundering, tax evasion and elusion, written by Dr Wybe Th. Douma, Onur Güven LL.M., Dr Davor Jancic, Dr Luca Pantaleo, Steffen van der Velde LL.M. (T.M.C. Åscher Instituut) and Prof. Dr Olha O. Cherednychenko and Prof. Dr Heinrich B. Winter (Groningen Centre for European Financial Services Law (GCEFSL), University of Groningen), with Prof. Dr Femke de Vries (The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets) acting as an advisor.

Politikområde Den irre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Global styrning | Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Internationell handel | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Afrika | Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | associeringsavtal (EU) | Colombia | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiella tjänster | fri rörlighet för kapital | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | kapitalöverföring | konsekvent-undersökning | kredit- och finansinstitut | LAG OCH RÄTT | Mexiko | penningtvätt | Peru | politisk geografi | Serbien | skatteflykt | skattefusk | skatteväsen | straffrätt | Sydafrika | Sydkorea

Sammanfattning This study examines the implementation and effects of the inclusion of financial services in existing EU free trade and association agreements (FTAs) and, in particular, their impact on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. The opening analysis outlines the geopolitical and trade context, as well as the EU policy framework to combat money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. It examines the effects of the 'Panama Papers' leaks; assesses the consequences of tax evasion and money laundering and their link to trade in Africa; evaluates the implementation of the EU-Central America Agreement; and provides a synthesis of the key findings and policy recommendations presented in the annexed study. The annexed expertise investigates the implementation and effects of financial services provisions in selected EU FTAs with third countries, with a particular focus on their propensity to curb money laundering, tax evasion and elusion. It concludes that the liberalisation of trade in goods and services with developing countries increases the threat of money laundering, and that it is therefore likely to contribute to an increase in illicit financial flows from developing countries to the EU. The study does not find conclusive statistical data to support a causal link between the EU FTAs that are in force and an increase in illicit financial flows. Nonetheless, the far-reaching commitments made by the EU and the developing countries in the selected EU FTAs regarding access to the markets for goods and services, including in the financial services sector, translate into such agreements significantly increasing trade openness, and hence also the threat of money laundering facing developing countries. To remedy these threats, the study provides a number of policy recommendations.

Studie [EN](#)

TTIP and Labour Standards

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 14-06-2016

Extern avdelning Jan Orbis, Ferdi de Ville and Lore van den Putte

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Internationell handel | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | arbetsmarknadskonflikt | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsregler | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Företagna staterna | FORETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagens sociala ansvar | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | internationell arbetsrätt | internationell handel | internationell rätt | LAG OCH RATT | politisk geografi | samhällsfrågor | social dumping | social klausul | social ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | sociala konsekvenser | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) will follow EU and US recent trade policy practice to include labour provisions. These could limit the risk that liberalisation results in social dumping and promote upward change.

This Policy Department A study concludes that the EU could take a precautionary stance and employ various instruments that increase the chances that TTIP will have positive social consequences. TTIP may combine the strengths of the EU and US approaches to labour provisions, while improving their weaknesses. More analysis of the social consequences of liberalisation and labour provisions might be stimulated and strong flanking measures at the EU and national level be foreseen.

Studie [EN](#)

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP): Potential regional and global impacts

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 12-05-2016

Författare BINDER Krisztina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | Australien | Brunei | Chile | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsutbytte per ländergrupp | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Japan | Kina | liberalisering av handel | Malaysia | Nya Zeeland | Peru | politisk geografi | ratificering av avtal | Singapore | Vietnam

Sammanfattning On 4 February 2016, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement was signed by 12 countries: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam. It encompasses about 800 million people, and the participating countries account for roughly a quarter of global trade and approximately 40% of the world's GDP. The TPP – described by US President Barack Obama as 'a regional agreement that will have broad-based membership and the high standards worthy of a 21st century trade agreement' – provides deeper liberalisation for trade in goods and services and introduces a set of common rules in a number of fields, going beyond current WTO plus commitments in existing free trade agreements. It is highly probable that the TPP, although yet to be ratified, will influence the way that regional free trade agreements, including the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), develop. Alongside China's growing stature and the increase in intraregional economic relations in the Asia-Pacific region, the TPP could adversely affect the interests of the EU. It remains to be seen how quickly the forthcoming ratification and implementation process can be completed, what the ultimate economic significance of the TPP will be, and whether other countries will be able to join the partnership.

Briefing [EN](#)

Export Taxes and Other Restrictions on Raw Materials and their Limitation through Free Trade

Agreements: Impact on Developing Countries

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 28-04-2016

Extern avdelning Maximiliano Mendez Parra (Overseas Development Institute), Samuel R. Schubert (Webster University) and Elina Brutschin (Webster University)

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Konsumentskydd | Regional utveckling | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Afrika | AVS-länder | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomiska läget | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | exportrestriktion | exportskatt | FINANSER | frihandelsavtal | förbindelser AVS-EU | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GATT | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | mindre utvecklat land | pris | råmaterial | skatteväsen | Södra Afrikas utvecklingsgemenskap | utomeuropeiska organisationer | utvecklingsland | världsmarknadspris | Västafrika | Östafrikanska gemenskapen

Sammanfattning Export taxes and restrictions take various forms and their effects may not be limited to the countries that apply them. Developing countries use such export taxes and restrictions in pursuit of development policy objectives. The effects on third countries depend on the market power of the country applying them and the nature of the restriction or tax. Large developing and emerging economies are the main users of these types of instruments, which are often used to counter the distortions due to tariff escalation. Multilateral trade rules do not forbid the use of export taxes, but they do apply to export restrictions. The treatment of these instruments in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) negotiated by the EU varies, even between the different Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The EU should be flexible when it comes to the treatment of these instruments in trade agreements involving LDCs and small developing countries. In some cases, the EU should consider renegotiating existing agreements to remove strict prohibitions that can hamper development.

Studie [EN](#)

[EYE 2016 – USA–Europe: Big deal or no deal?](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 28-04-2016

Författare PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord allmän opinion | Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | liberalisering av handel | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning The EU-US negotiations towards a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) were launched in 2013. Negotiators have so far completed 12 rounds of negotiations. Considering its economic significance and the ambitious agenda of the negotiations, tackling a number of controversial areas, TTIP has raised significant public debate. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Free trade agreements between EFTA and third countries: An overview](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 18-04-2016

Författare KOCAK Konur Alp

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord bilateralt avtal | Efta | Eftaländer | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | Europeiska ekonomiska samarbetsområdet | europeiska organisationer | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | gemensam institution (EES) | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal | handelspolitiskt samarbete | handelsstatistik | inre marknad | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | marknadsföring | samarbetspolitik | tredjeland

Sammanfattning The biggest trading partner of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is the EU, but third countries have made up an increasing share of EFTA's trade since it began exploring new markets through free trade agreements (FTAs) following the end of the Cold War. Since international trade accounts for a significant share of EFTA countries' national economies, boosting trade with new markets is a priority for the association. Trade between the EU and three of the four EFTA states (the EEA EFTA states) is subject to the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement, meaning these countries adopt EU legislation relevant to the Single Market. As the EU accounts for almost 70% of EFTA's total trade, EU rules and regulations play a major role in its trade relations. This has tended to restrict EFTA members' trade policies towards third countries. EFTA began to negotiate FTAs around the world in the 1990s. Today, EFTA's network of preferential trade relations consists of 25 FTAs covering 36 countries. Further negotiations and exploratory talks are ongoing with major emerging economies such as India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Modernisation and extension of some existing (first generation) FTAs, to incorporate new areas such as trade in services and investment, is also under way. Because EFTA is a free trade area not requiring the harmonisation of member countries' external trade policies, EFTA members are free to decide their own trade policies towards third countries. They have therefore signed bilateral FTAs with a number of third countries. The Iceland-China FTA, China's first with a European country, is one noteworthy example. Norway has signed two bilateral FTAs (with the Faroe Islands and Greenland), while Switzerland, which has been in a customs union with Liechtenstein since 1923, has concluded bilateral FTAs with three countries – China, Japan, and the Faroe Islands. For the most part, EFTA has been able to speak with one voice whilst allowing its individual members to decide their own bilateral policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[TTIP and Jobs](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-04-2016

Extern avdelning Gabriel Felbermayr (Ludwig Maximilian's University Munich) and ifo Institute Leibniz Institute for Economic Research

Politikområde Framtidsplanering | Internationell handel | Sysselsättning | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | arbetslöshet | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsrätt | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | EU:s sysselsättningspolitik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | politisk geografi | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | sysselsättningsstruktur

Sammanfattning TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) could lead to substantial reallocation of jobs between and within industries, however the overall employment effects are uncertain. This Policy Department A study provides the Employment and Social Affairs Committee with an analytical review of literature and calculations of the potential employment impact of TTIP with a view to sectors affected. It provides a snapshot of EU and US trade and labour markets, compares methodologies and results of ex-ante assessments and also uses information from relevant ex-post evaluations of other trade agreements.

Studie [EN](#)

[EU–Latin America trade relations: Overview and figures](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 11-03-2016
Författare GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | LAZAROU Eleni | PUCCIO Laura | SABBATI Giulio
Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Amerika | Andinska gruppen | Argentina | Brasilien | Cariforum | Centralamerika | Chile | Colombia | Ecuador | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFARSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelsstatistik | handelsutbytte | handelsutbytte | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | marknadsföring | Mercosur | Mexiko | Peru | politisk geografi | utomeuropeiska organisationer
Sammanfattning Trade relations between the EU and Latin American countries have come back into the spotlight in recent years. Collectively, the countries forming the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) represent the fifth largest trading partner of the EU.⁷ The EU has concluded agreements with two Latin American (LA) groupings (Cariforum and the Central America group) and with four other Latin American countries (Mexico, Chile, Peru and Colombia). The FTAs concluded by the EU with Latin American countries differ considerably in terms of coverage and methodology depending on the time at which they were concluded and the context of the negotiations. The EU now aims to modernise the oldest FTAs, concluded with Mexico and Chile, in order to align them to the current standards of EU FTAs. The long-standing negotiations on a comprehensive trade agreement with Mercosur – which would mean the EU then had trade agreements with nearly all of Latin America – are yet to pick up pace, however.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[Could US Oil and Gas Exports Be a Game Changer for EU Energy Security?](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 08-02-2016
Författare DE MICCO Pasquale
Politikområde Energi | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Amerika | diversifiering av energiutbudet | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energioberoende | energipolitik | energipris | energiutbud | EU:s import | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | exportpolitik | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsutbytte | internationell handel | naturgas | oljeindustri | politisk geografi | råolja
Sammanfattning The quest for oil markets abroad can be seen as an attempt by US companies to find higher prices and profits and avoid bankruptcy, since the current low price of oil, resulting from OPEC's strategy of oversupplying the market, is making shale-oil production in the US less and less profitable. The impact of potential US oil exports on the European Union's energy security is expected to be limited in the short term. The oil market is oversupplied, prices are depressed and are only expected to increase slightly if OPEC and other producers agree to stabilise production, and Europe can find alternative suppliers easily. These now include Iran, which has the world's fourth-largest reserves of oil, since sanctions were lifted in January following the nuclear deal. The US ban on natural gas exports is still in force. Should it be removed, as part of a TTIP deal or under changes to domestic law, the US has the potential to become a net gas exporter. However, as the US can get higher prices on Asian markets and as both the US and the EU have limited LNG infrastructures, the EU is an unlikely destination for large LNG imports from the US in the short run. Europe can obtain gas from a plethora of suppliers, now including Iran, which has the world's second-largest reserves of gas. The long-term outlook is more promising, as US LNG export capacities are expected to rise significantly in the coming decade and EU Member States may decide to diversify supplier countries and routes, under the European Energy Security Strategy, rather than allowing short-term commercial interests to prevail.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[USA: State of the Union 2016](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning
Datum 21-01-2016
Författare LAZAROU Eleni
Politikområde Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Amerika | dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hälsa | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | klimatförändring | medicinsk forskning | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | offentligt uttalande | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk ram | politisk situation | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | statschef | utbildning | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | utbildningspolitik | utrikespolitik | vårdssystem
Sammanfattning On 12 January 2016, President Obama delivered his seventh State of the Union Address before a Congress dominated by Republicans since the 2014 mid-term elections. According to analysts, the President aimed to shape his legacy and US politics rather than to push legislation, but his optimism does not fully reflect the sentiment of the American public.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

High-quality free trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning
Datum 15-01-2016
Författare BINDER Krisztina
Politikområde Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Asien och Oceanien | Australien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsstatistik | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell handel | investering | marknadsföring | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi
Sammanfattning The EU's future free trade agreements (FTAs) with Australia and New Zealand will be based on the strong and longstanding economic relationship between these countries and the Union. Through enhanced market access, trade diversification and full exploitation of export possibilities, these FTAs could help to offset the potential negative impact of trade agreements on the EU, both those being pursued and those which have already been concluded in the Asia-Pacific region.
Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Workshop on "EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)"

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 15-12-2015
Extern avdelning Stephen Woolcock (London School of Economics, London, the UK) and Pierre Sauvé (World Trade Institute - WTI, University of Berne, Switzerland)
Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Energi | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Folkrätt | Forskningspolitik | Immateriellrätt | Industri | Internationell handel | Internationell privaträtt och civilrättsligt samarbete | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Konsumentskydd | Livsmedelsräktenhet | Miljö | Sysselsättning | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | frihet att tillhandahålla tjänster | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | Kanada | marknadsföring | marknadstillträde | politisk geografi | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | tillhandahållande av tjänster
Sammanfattning The event which took place at the European Parliament on 9 December 2015 stressed the significance of the agreement for both the EU and Canada.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

EU-Vietnam Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning
Datum 08-12-2015
Författare RUSSELL Martin
Politikområde Utrikesfrågor
Sökord arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsrätt | Asean | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | energisamarbete | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | LAG OCH RÄTT | migration | migrationspolitik | mänskliga rättigheter | ratificering av avtal | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetsavtal (EU) | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | utomeuropeiska organisationer | Vietnam
Sammanfattning Twenty-five years after establishing diplomatic relations with Vietnam, the EU is now close to ratifying an upgraded partnership and cooperation agreement (PCA) with the country. The agreement should help to cement ties between the two sides and facilitate progress towards an EU-Vietnam free trade agreement (FTA), currently under negotiation.

Kort sammanfattning [DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL](#)

TTIP - Challenges and Opportunities, Compilation of Papers

Publikationstyp Briefing
Datum 04-12-2015
Författare DIMOVA MAGDALENA | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | OZOLINA Iveta
Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Framtidsplanering | Global styrning | Industri | Internationell handel | Konsumentskydd | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättsvisa | Sysselsättning | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Amerika | bibliografi | dokumentation | ekonomisk geografi | EU-publikation | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | politisk geografi | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION
Sammanfattning This leaflet provides a compilation of papers prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy in relation to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Briefing [EN](#)

[TTIP Textiles and Labelling - Study in Focus](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 16-11-2015

Författare MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | EU-rätt: Rättsystem och rättsakter | Framtidsplanering | Global styrning | Immateriell rätt | Internationell handel | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | etikettering | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | INDUSTRIT | internationell handel | Kanada | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | läder- och textilindustri | marknadsföring | politisk geografi | Sydkorea | textilindustri | ursprungsprodukt

Sammanfattning The study TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Textiles and Labelling looks at the textiles and clothing sector. Relatively high tariffs remain in textiles and clothing and the study considers the opportunities and challenges of reducing these as well as simplifying the complex rules of origin that have been used in the sector. It also analyses the important non-tariff barriers in the sector, such as those concerning labelling and consumer safety. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563440/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)563440_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563440/IPOL_IDA(2015)563440_EN.pdf)

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[TTIP: Technical Barriers to Trade, Including Standards - Study in Focus](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 16-11-2015

Författare MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | EU-rätt: Rättsystem och rättsakter | Framtidsplanering | Global styrning | Immateriell rätt | Internationell handel | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | Kanada | politisk geografi | principen om ömsesidigt erkännande | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | Singapore | standardisering | Sydkorea | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tekniskt handelshinder

Sammanfattning The study TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the area of Technical Barriers to Trade, including Standards concentrates on the horizontal TBT chapter in TTIP, with links to the regulatory cooperation chapter and the nine sectoral chapters. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542225/IPOL_STU\(2015\)542225_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542225/IPOL_STU(2015)542225_EN.pdf)

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Granting Market Economy Status to China: An analysis of WTO law and of selected WTO members' policy](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 10-11-2015

Författare PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord antidumpningslagstiftning | Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | FINANSER | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | fri prissättning | frihandelsavtal | frihandelsområde | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | GATT | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | immateriell äganderätt | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell handelsrätt | internationell politik | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella förhandlingar | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kina | konkurrens | LAG OCH RÄTT | marknadsekonomi | pris | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | statligt monopol | tullpolitik | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspänrande organisationer

Sammanfattning Under Section 15 of the Chinese WTO Accession Protocol, China can be treated as a non-market economy (NME) in anti-dumping proceedings. The definition of China as a NME allows importing countries to use alternative methodologies for the determination of normal values, often leading to higher anti-dumping duties. The correct interpretation of Section 15(d) of the Chinese WTO Accession Protocol has come under debate, as well as whether the latter section stipulates the automatic granting of Market Economy Status to China after December 2016. This analysis looks at the debate regarding the interpretation of Section 15(d) and the current policy of selected WTO members with respect to China's Market Economy Status.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\): The Sluggish State of Negotiations](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 20-10-2015

Författare BIERBRAUER Elfriede

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Folkhälsa | Folkrätt | Forskningspolitik | Industri | Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Internationell handel | Internationell privaträtt och civilrättsligt samarbete | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Konsumentskydd | Kultur | Livsmedelssäkerhet | Miljö | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning | Sysselsättning | Transport | Turism | Utbildning | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | etableringsrätt | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | fri rörlighet för varor | frihandelsavtal | frihet att tillhandahålla tjänster | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning Ten rounds of negotiations on the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) over the past two years have produced scant results. Since the talks were launched – with high expectations – in June 2013, negotiators have shied away from addressing real substance or tackling difficult issues. The political objectives of the EU mandate and those expressed by the European Parliament in its recent resolution on the TTIP, as well as the US Congress's objectives as specified in the Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) Act, have been clear: all recommend eliminating tariffs and dismantling non-tariff barriers to further liberalise transatlantic markets and promote higher rates of growth and job creation. In early October 2015, the negotiating parties finally presented upgraded proposals on how to eliminate tariffs. They will also need to present offers on access to public procurement markets and begin discussions on the new Investment Court System (ICS), as proposed by Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström on 16 September 2015. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the other major trade agreement that had occupied US negotiators (to a greater extent, in fact, than the TTIP), was agreed on 5 October 2015. If TTIP negotiations are to close before US President Barack Obama leaves office – disrupting the negotiating process and possibly ushering in a less trade-friendly president – the process will have to be considerably speeded up.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [NL](#)

[Investment rules in trade agreements: Developments and issues in light of the TTIP debate](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 18-09-2015

Författare PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | bilateralt avtal | civilrätt | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | expropriation | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell rätt | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | investeringsskydd | LAG OCH RÄTT | lagtolkning | medlemsstat i EU | politisk geografi | rättskällor och rättsområden | utlandsinvestering | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning The foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks of EU entities in the US and of US entities in the EU both amount to over €1.6 trillion. Investment access and protection is therefore critical to EU-US economic relations. On both sides of the Atlantic, criticism has been growing regarding the interpretation of certain investment protection rules found in either free trade agreements or in bilateral investment treaties, and of their potential constraints on the regulatory capacity of the states party to them. The US and the EU alike are revising these rules to ensure states maintain the freedom to regulate for legitimate public purposes. Often, the US and EU approach to reform investment chapters is similar and could be complementary. The need for a solution that works for both has become an essential component of the negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[TTIP: Challenges and Opportunities in the Area of Textiles and Labelling](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 31-08-2015

Författare BENDINI Roberto | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Konsumentskydd

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | etikettering | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | harmonisering av standarder | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | INDUSTRI | internationell handel | konsumentinformation | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | läder- och textilindustri | marknadsföring | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | produktionskostnad | redovisning | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | textilindustri

Sammanfattning The paper, produced by Policy Department A for the IMCO committee, analyses opportunities and challenges of TTIP for the EU in textile and clothing (T&C). This area differs from other industrial sectors in that average tariff levels are relatively high and a number of tariff peaks still exist. It would not be difficult to negotiate the complete phase out of all tariff barriers and obtain gains for consumers and firms. A more challenging task will be to tackle the existing high level of non-tariff barriers. To be able to exploit the potential gains from trade liberalization, the challenge for EU negotiators is to enter a regulatory co-operation game with the US while maintaining the high level of health and environment protection achieved in the EU.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

TTIP: Challenges and Opportunities in the Area of Customs and Trade Facilities

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 31-08-2015

Författare BENDINI Roberto | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Konsumentskydd

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s tullförfarande | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | försörjningssäkerhet | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsfrämjande åtgärder | handelspolitik | handelsutbyte | informationsteknik och databehandling | informationsteknikens inverkan | internationell handel | Kanada | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | politisk geografi | Sydkorea | tekniskt handelshinder | tullmässigt handelshinder | tullpolitik | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning The trade costs associated with customs and other border controls become more important as tariff barriers are reduced. The EU is in the process of further modernisation of its customs code. It also needs to work with the EU's trading partners to facilitate trade while protecting consumer interests and the security of the international supply chain. The negotiations on TTIP offer a means of building on existing agreements to further this aim. This paper is about how to make customs more efficient. Others in this series of eight, prepared by Policy Department A for the IMCO Committee, cover the substantive issues in technical barriers to trade, services, procurement and the sectors of textiles and clothing, motor vehicles and machinery sectors. A further paper covers the horizontal issues in regulatory cooperation.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on Competition Policy in International Agreements

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 03-08-2015

Extern avdelning Rachel BRANDENBURGER, Kenta SUZUKI, Patrik DUCREY, Blanca RODRIGUEZ GALINDO, Hendrik BOURGEOIS, Ioannis LIANOS and Christophe KIENER

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Industri | Konsumentskydd

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | Brasilien | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | Indien | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | internationellt avtal | Japan | Kina | konkurrens | konkurrenspolitik | konkurrensrätt | politisk geografi | Ryssland | Schweiz

Sammanfattning Enforcement of fair competition is based on different rules around the world. This workshop aims to give an overview on existing and planned international agreements on cooperation in the field of competition policy. The first session focuses on international cooperation in antitrust investigations and discusses how agreements are designed to ensure consistency in the prosecution of infringements and to overcome regulatory friction. The second session looks into what is currently known about the chapter on competition policy in the Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership (TTIP) to help understanding the on-going negotiations. This Workshop was prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Studie [EN](#)

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): Challenges and Opportunities for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in the Area of Engineering

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-07-2015

Extern avdelning Jacques PELKMANS

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Industri | Konsumentskydd

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | INDUSTRIT | industriell tillverkning | internationell handel | konkurrenskraft | kvalitetsmärke | marknadsföring | marknadstillträde | mekanisk industri | mekanisk industri | politisk geografi | principen om ömsesidigt erkännande | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | standardisering | säkerhetsstandard | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tekniskt handelshinder

Sammanfattning The European Engineering industry, by far the biggest exporter of goods to the US, suffers from a range of TBTs (Technical Barriers to Trade) when exporting to the US. After two decades of trying – in vain – to reduce the costs of these TBTs, TTIP should address them, yielding significant economic gains. US standards, relevant for US safety regulation, are very rarely international standards from ISO and IEC, in sharp contrast with the EU. This is costly for EU exporters. Conformity assessment issues related to OSHA requirements (US regulator) should be resolved as EU exporters suffer from a triple cost disadvantage. The US insistence of 'mutual recognition of standards' is not a solution at all, undermining the EU single standard environment and 'trading in' a first best (world standard) solution for a second-best one, if not worse. Over time globalisation increases the pressure to find effective US/EU solutions.

Studie [EN](#)

The Transatlantic Trade and investment Partnership (TTIP): Challenges and Opportunities for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in the Area of Motor Vehicles

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 07-07-2015

Extern avdelning IW Köln

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Industri | Miljö

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | bilindustri | ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | immateriell äganderätt | INDUSTRID | internationell handel | Kanada | konkurrenskraft | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | mekanisk industri | politisk geografi | principen om ömsesidigt erkänndande | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | standardisering | Sydkorea | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tullpolitik | tullpolitik

Sammanfattning The expected effects of TTIP on the European automotive industry will be significant, but depend strongly on the scope of trade liberalisation. In the field of motor vehicles TTIP should go far beyond the degree of trade liberalization reached in previous trade agreements between the EU and other countries. Tariffs should be eliminated and also non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reduced. Regulatory cooperation to reduce NTBs is promising particularly in the automotive industry. Beside harmonisation, international standards and cooperation on new technologies, another promising approach is mutually recognition of aspects of regulation based on sound evidence of the equivalence of outcomes. However, the challenge is twofold: identifying unnecessarily trade distorting NTBs while at the same time respecting EU regulatory sovereignty, democratic legitimacy, and the high level of EU standards in passenger and environmental safety.

Studie [EN](#)

Parliament's draft recommendations on TTIP talks

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 03-07-2015

Författare PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | interinstitutionella kontakter | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | politisk geografi

Sammanfattning The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is currently being negotiated between the EU and the US as a comprehensive and ambitious trade agreement aiming to liberalise trade and investment as well as foster regulatory cooperation. Citizens in some EU Member States raise fears related to investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) clauses in TTIP and, more generally, the impact of the future agreement on states' regulatory freedom in the areas of the environment, consumer and labour law and data protection. In light of the number of amendments submitted on Parliament's draft recommendations for the negotiations, the plenary discussion and vote was postponed in June. But after a brief return to Committee they are now due to be discussed in the July plenary.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The future of the EU trade policy

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 26-06-2015

Författare BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Framtidsplanering | Global styrning | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord allmän opinion | Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-institutionernas befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsstatistik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | inre marknad | interinstitutionella kontakter | internationell handel | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Japan | Kina | marknadsföring | medlemsstat i EU | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | standardisering | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | utrikeshandel | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning After years of relative stagnation and emphasis on multilateral negotiations (WTO), the European Union has instigated an impressive number of trade negotiations, some successfully concluded. The scene is currently dominated by negotiations with the US (TTIP) and Japan. The success of the current Commission will greatly depend on the outcome of these negotiations. The Union's trade strategy cannot be limited to the creation of new negotiation tables, but must also ensure the proper implementation of negotiated agreements and combat the rise of new non-tariff barriers. The European Union and its bodies must also be able to convince civil society that its actions are correct and secure the solid support of Member States and public opinion for the new international agreements which will gradually come into force. This significant objective can only be achieved if the Union's trade policy is able to incorporate the aspirations of European citizens and provide coherent responses, based on the ongoing and unconditional defence of the common interest. Obviously, this objective does not merely involve the Commission, but calls for a proactive and credible contribution from the European Parliament and the Council.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Trade and economic relations with China 2015

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 23-06-2015

Författare BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Global styrning | Industri | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord antidumpningslagstiftning | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiska förbindelser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | export | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | FORETAG OCH KONKURRENS | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelsrestriktion | handelsstatistik | handelsutbyte | handelsvolym | immateriell äganderätt | import | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kina | konkurrens | marknadsföring | marknadstillträde | medlemsstat i EU | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | utlandsinvestering | utländsk investering | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning The EU's trade and economic relations with China, the global leader in trade, are generally good, and the number of disputes reasonable. Yet the EU is dissatisfied with China's reluctance to fully implement its commitments to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and, more generally, with its protectionist measures, which often hurt EU interests. For its part, Beijing is still dissatisfied with the EU's refusal to grant the country 'market economy' status and with other measures it believes limit China's access to the Single Market.

Negotiations for an EU-China partnership and cooperation agreement, initiated in 2007, have yet to be concluded. In January 2014, China and the EU held the first round of negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement. Negotiations are progressing steadily but their end is not in sight. More recently, Beijing has suggested opening talks for an EU-China FTA, but Europe's reaction has been lukewarm.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Ukraine's economic challenges: From ailing to failing?

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 18-06-2015

Författare BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord asymmetrisk krigföring | demografi och befolkning | demografisk analys | demokratisering | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | eldupphör | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | frihandelsavtal | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | humanitär hjälp | industriregion | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | monetära förhållanden | ockuperat område | POLITIK | politisk geografi | recession | regioner och regionalpolitik | Ryssland | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | straffrätt | Ukraina | utlandsskuld | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning Ukraine's downward economic spiral started long before Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula in March 2014. The economy has been struggling since the country gained independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Kindled by continuous mismanagement and fuelled by political instability, the current economic crisis finally flared up in response to mounting pressure from Moscow. Kyiv is dependent on foreign aid and must conduct wide-ranging reforms. However, Moscow has multiple economic levers over Ukraine and will likely continue to contribute to further destabilisation. Moreover, Ukraine's long-standing, home-grown problems will pose significant obstacles to Kyiv's efforts to break the vicious circle and move towards a functional market economy. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Pakistan and China: 'Iron Brothers' Forever?

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 18-06-2015

Författare VANDEWALLE Laurence

Politikområde Internationell handel | Mänskliga rättigheter | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Afghanistan | Asien och Oceanien | bilateralt avtal | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiska förbindelser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | gränsöverskridande samarbete | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | Indien | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Iran | Kashmirfrågan | Kina | LAG OCH RÄTT | nationell minoritet | Pakistan | politisk geografi | regional säkerhet | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetspolitik | SaudiArabien | utlandsinvestering | utrikespolitik | utvecklingsbistånd

Sammanfattning The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have enjoyed long-lasting and friendly ties – despite their ideological differences, evident in their very names. The two share far more than a 520 kilometre border, as underscored by the April 2015 visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Pakistan. On that trip – his first trip abroad in 2015 – Xi announced a EUR 41.30-billion commitment to building a multi-faceted network called the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The CPEC can be understood as part of China's 'pivot to Asia' and plays a role in Beijing's broader 'One Belt One Road' initiative. If completed, the CPEC has the potential to fundamentally alter South Asia's economy and geopolitics.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[TTIP and regulation of financial markets: Regulatory autonomy versus fragmentation](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	15-06-2015
Författare	PUCCIO Laura
Politikområde	Internationell handel Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	Amerika ekonomisk geografi europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN FINANSER finansiella tjänster finansiering och investering finansmarknad finansrätt fri rörlighet för kapital frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS företagstyp förhandlingar om EU-avtal gemensam handelspolitik GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelsavtal (EU) handelspolitik internationell handel investeringsskydd kredit- och finansinstitut LAG OCH RÄTT marknadstillträde nationell rätt politisk geografi rättskällor och rättsområden utländskt företag
Sammanfattning	Financial services trade is currently one of the most controversial service chapters in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations. One of the main concerns is how the trade agreement may affect the ongoing reform of domestic financial regulations. Trade agreements ensure regulatory independence in the field. However, regulatory independence has also led to substantial divergence in regulatory requirements. Regulatory fragmentation and the extraterritorial reach of domestic financial regulation have been shown to result in potential conflict, which might raise transaction costs in transatlantic trade in financial services. The US is currently opposed to negotiating stronger cooperation within TTIP, as they fear that the cooperation framework proposed by the EU could slow their domestic reform process.
Djupanalys	DE , EN , FR

[TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Public Procurement](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	15-06-2015
Extern avdelning	Stephen WOOLCOCK
Politikområde	Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt Den inre marknaden och tullunionen EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter Framtidsplanering Global styrning Immateriellrätt Internationell handel Konsumentsskydd Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	Amerika EKONOMI ekonomisk geografi ekonomisk politik etik i näringslivet europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS företagsorganisering företagstyp förhandlingar om EU-avtal GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelspolitik internationell handel marknadstillträde offentligt kontrakt politisk geografi protektionism små och medelstora företag
Sammanfattning	In TTIP the EU has offensive interests in greater coverage of public procurement markets in the USA. Consumers stand to gain from lower prices and better use of public funds. There is an opportunity to negotiate better access for EU suppliers. EU smaller or medium sized suppliers would especially benefit from more transparent US state and city public procurement procedures.
Djupanalys	EN

[TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Technical Barriers to Trade, Including Standards](#)

Publikationstyp	Studie
Datum	15-06-2015
Extern avdelning	Jacques PELKMANS
Politikområde	Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt Den inre marknaden och tullunionen EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter Forskningspolitik Global styrning Immateriellrätt Industri Internationell handel Konsumentsskydd Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa Transport Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	Amerika Asien och Oceanien ekonomisk geografi EU-lagstiftning europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna förhandlingar om EU-avtal GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET internationell handel politisk geografi principen om ömsesidigt erkännande PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING Singapore standardisering Sydkorea teknik och tekniska föreskrifter tekniskt handelshinder
Sammanfattning	The study explores the possibilities for reducing the costs of technical barriers to trade (TBTs) between the US and the EU, found in standardisation, technical regulations and/or conformity assessment procedures and acceptance of their results. This is important for many industrial sectors but also horizontally as TBTs generally. The EU proposal is ambitious, but without a US text, feasibility is hard to assess, given that the two systems differ considerably. A preliminary attempt to construct the US demands and some partial solutions for TTIP are discussed. The 'living agreement' is critical for an effective TBT chapter and needs to be given time, as long as it is driven by an agreed ambitious objective of reducing TBTs as much as possible.
Studie	EN

[EU-US negotiations on TTIP: A survey of current issues](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	15-06-2015
Författare	PUCCIO Laura
Politikområde	Internationell handel Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	Amerika EKONOMI ekonomisk geografi ekonomisk struktur europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN FINANSER finansiella tjänster finansiering och investering frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS företagstyp förhandlingar om EU-avtal GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelsavtal (EU) handelspolitik internationell handel investeringsskydd JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE jordbrukspolitik kredit- och finansinstitut marknadsföring marknadstillträde offentligt kontrakt politisk geografi små och medelstora företag tekniskt handelshinder tertiär sektor ursprungsbezeichnung ursprungsprodukt växtskyddslagstiftning
Sammanfattning	The negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the US aim at achieving a comprehensive trade agreement with renewed liberalisation efforts in trade, services and investments while at the same time aiming at regulatory cooperation and rule-based trade. Negotiations on TTIP have now completed their ninth round. Political debates on some of the outstanding issues are becoming more acute, as the European Parliament discusses its new recommendations to the European Commission on TTIP. The discussion and vote in plenary planned for 10 June was postponed in view of the large number of amendments submitted to the draft recommendations. This analysis looks at the different negotiation issues still outstanding.
Djupanalys	DE , EN , ES , FR

[TTIP: Challenges and Opportunities for the Consumer Protection](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	15-06-2015
Extern avdelning	Stephen WOOLCOCK, Barbara HOLZER and Petros KUSMU
Politikområde	Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt Den inre marknaden och tullunionen EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter Framtidsplanering Global styrning Internationell handel Konsumentskydd Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	Amerika beslutsfattande bilindustri ekonomisk geografi EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning Europaparlamentets befogenheter europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS förhandlingar om EU-avtal förvaltning GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET INDUSTRIT informationsteknik och databehandling informationsteknikindustri internationell handel kemi kemisk industri konsumentskydd konsumtion mekanisk industri politisk geografi PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING teknik och tekniska föreskrifter tekniska föreskrifter tekniskt handelshinder UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION verktygsmaskinindustri
Sammanfattning	This in-depth analysis examines options for regulatory cooperation in TTIP and assesses its challenges and opportunities for consumer protection. It looks at existing regulatory approaches illustrated by reference to a range of case studies drawn from other briefing papers in the TTIP series for IMCO. Based on established practice and on the Commission's recently published proposal on regulatory cooperation, the briefing eventually discusses the likely approach in the TTIP. Despite desirable opportunities there are also significant challenges of reconciling the different regulatory philosophies ahead. In broad terms it finds that the European Parliament's regulatory powers will not be affected by the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, but suggests that the EP will need to ensure that the EP's priorities shape the TTIP regulatory cooperation agenda and not the other way around.
Djupanalys	EN

[TTIP Negotiations: Challenges and Opportunities for Europe - Compilation of 8 At a Glance Notes](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	09-06-2015
Författare	MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz OZOLINA Iveta PENGELLY Kendra
Politikområde	Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt Demokrati Den inre marknaden och tullunionen Energi EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter Forskningspolitik Framtidsplanering Immaterialrätt Industri Internationell handel Konsumentskydd Kultur Mänskliga rättigheter Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa Transport Turism Utrikesfrågor Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd
Sökord	Amerika EKONOMI ekonomisk geografi ekonomisk struktur etikettering europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna förhandlingar om EU-avtal gemensam handelspolitik GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelsavtal (EU) handelspolitik INDUSTRIT internationell handel INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSEER konsumentskydd konsumtion läder- och textilindustri marknadsföring marknadstillträde mekanisk industri mekanisk industri offentligt kontrakt politisk geografi samarbetspolitik tekniskt handelshinder tertiär sektor textilindustri tullkontroll tullpolitik tullsamarbete ursprungsprodukt
Sammanfattning	Compilation of 8 at-a-glance notes on 'TTIP: Opportunities and challenges', prepared by the Policy Department A for the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection cover 8 sectors: - services, - public procurement, - technical barriers to trade, including standards, - customs and trade facilitation, - consumer protection, - textiles and labelling, - motor vehicles and engineering, including machinery. The analyses done on the opportunities and challenges Europe faces with regard to the negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). They examine options of the TTIP from the point of view of EU offensive and defensive interests.
Djupanalys	EN

Parliament's recommendations on TTIP talks

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 02-06-2015

Författare PUCCIO Laura

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | insyn i beslutsfattandet | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | marknadsföring | marknadstillträde | offentlig tjänst | POLITIK | politisk geografi | tillhandahållande av tjänster | ursprungsbezeichnung | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is currently being negotiated between the EU and the US as a comprehensive and ambitious trade agreement aiming to liberalise trade and investments as well as foster regulatory cooperation. Public opinion in some EU Member States shows fears related to investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) clauses in TTIP and, more generally, the impact of the future agreement on states' regulatory freedom in the areas of the environment, consumer and labour law and data protection. The INTA Committee has adopted draft recommendations on the TTIP negotiations, due to be discussed during the June plenary.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Trade and Investments in Energy in the Context of the EU Common Commercial Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 11-05-2015

Extern avdelning Matteo VERDA, Antonino ALÍ, Marco PERTILE, Nicolò ROSSETTO, Chiara SISLER and Paolo TURRINI

Politikområde Energi | Internationell handel

Sökord antidumpningslagstiftning | diskriminerande pris | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energilagstiftning | energipolitik | energisamarbete | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s befogenhet | Europa | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | försörjningssäkerhet | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell handelsrätt | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | investeringsskydd | konkurrens | LAG OCH RÄTT | Lissabonfördraget | Moldavien | politisk geografi | pris | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer | västra Balkan

Sammanfattning The aim of this study is to provide a preliminary assessment of the EU legal framework for trade and investment in energy. The European economy is expected to increase its reliance on international supplies, enhancing the importance of stable and open international markets and trade relationships for its energy security. The study investigates the difference between energy policy and trade policy, the relevance of WTO provisions that may serve EU energy interests, the rules on export duties and those WTO+ provisions that affect EU energy related business. The study also analyses the relevance of bilateral trade treaties signed by the EU, with particular reference to the protection of investment following the Lisbon treaty. Finally, the study reviews the comprehensive agreements, which have been signed with the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine.

Studie [EN](#)

Colombia: political parties

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 30-04-2015

Författare GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Colombia | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | parlament | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk situation | politiska partier | politiskt parti | tvåkammarsystem | valordning och röstningsförfarande | valsyste

Sammanfattning The political party system in Colombia is relatively stable in comparison with other Latin American countries. Gradually evolving from the 19th century two-party system to the moderate multi-party system of today, it has never collapsed or been overthrown, despite having endured many years of violent confrontation.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The TTIP's Potential Impact on Developing Countries: A Review of Existing Literature and Selected Issues

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 29-04-2015

Författare BIERBRAUER Elfriede | LERCH Marika | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord allmänna preferenser | Amerika | befrielse från tullar | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomiska läget | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte per ländergrupp | humaniora | internationell handel | konsekvent-undersökning | liberalisering av handel | politisk geografi | tullpolitik | utvecklingsland | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning The position and concerns of developing countries have only belatedly entered the discussion over the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). While poor countries may gain much from the positive effects of the TTIP, their precarious positions means that they may be less able to react and adapt to negative consequences. The EU is required to assess the development effects of its policies, including trade policies, by the Lisbon Treaty. Although the shape and scope of the final TTIP agreement is not yet known, economic analyses have identified different ways in which it could affect developing countries and influence the global trading system. Several economic studies have also attempted to measure the possible outcomes for different countries and regions. While it appears that the negative impact of trade diversion and preference erosion is likely to be small, there may be notable exceptions, including risks to the position of some countries in international value chains. Proposals to address such negative consequences include concrete measures for affected countries, such as extending unilateral preferences and shaping the TTIP in such a way as to facilitate positive effects. Extending the principle of mutual recognition or equivalence to third parties and defining liberal rules of origin in the agreement are particularly important.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Tripartite Free Trade Area project: Integration in southern and eastern Africa

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 04-03-2015

Författare ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | fri rörlighet för arbetstagare | fri rörlighet för varor | frihandelsavtal | frihandelsområde | gemensamma marknaden för östra och södra Afrika | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsförbindelser | institutionsstruktur | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | liberalisering av handel | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | Södra Afrikas utvecklingsgemenskap | tullpolitik | utomeuropeiska organisationer | Östafrikanska gemenskapen

Sammanfattning The African continent could soon witness an important milestone on its path towards economic integration with the completion of the Tripartite Free Trade Area covering 26 countries and representing more than half the continent's gross domestic product (GDP). The establishment of this area would be the logical consequence of integration efforts in three regional economic communities in the eastern and southern parts of the continent, which have already concluded preferential trade agreements with considerable economic benefits in their own regions and are moving forward with integration.

The proposed Tripartite Free Trade Area is based on three main pillars – market integration, infrastructure development and industrial development – reflecting the fact that there are multiple obstacles to trade in the region and it requires efforts to increase and diversify industrial production and improve transport infrastructure. The trade negotiations include two phases: in the first phase, they will deal with the liberalisation of trade in goods, by removing tariff and non-tariff barriers, and with ensuring the free movement of business people; in a second phase, they will tackle the gradual liberalisation of trade in services.

Although the expected direct gains are moderate and will mainly benefit the more economically powerful countries, the real advantages should be broader, including an improved business environment, more foreign direct investment, enhanced economic development in general, and, most importantly, bringing impetus to the realisation of the continental free trade area, a project currently led by the African Union. The completion of the Tripartite Free Trade Area would also simplify the complicated geography of regional integration schemes, and would fit into the integration efforts promoted in the framework of the Economic Partnership Agreements already negotiated by the EU with two of the regional groupings involved.

Briefing [EN](#)

TTIP Impacts on European Energy Markets and Manufacturing Industries

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 12-01-2015

Extern avdelning Koen RADEMAEKERS, Stephan SLINGERLAND, Albert BRESSAND, Gabriel FELBERMAYR and Karl TÖRNMARCK (Triple E Consulting)

Politikområde Energi | Framtidsplanering | Industri | Internationell handel | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökörd Amerika | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknad | begåvningsflykt | biomassa | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energiproduktion | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | färdigvara | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gasindustri | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | immateriell äganderätt | INDUSTRIT | industriell tillverkning | industripolitik och industristruktur | innovation | internationell handel | konkurrenskraft | marknadstillträde | migration | mjuk energi | mjuk energi | oljeindustri | oljeindustri | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | uppförning | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning This study, provided by the Policy Department A at the request of the Industry, Research and Energy Committee (ITRE), aims to assess whether and to which extent European energy markets and manufacturing industries would be affected by the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). Although the negotiations are currently ongoing, the analysis shows that the TTIP will improve the EU's security of energy supply through adding liquidity and competition to the natural gas market. The TTIP will not directly lower either environmental or social legislation, but the study recommends the ITRE Committee to be aware of the potential for weakening of legislation implementation such as REACH and FQD.

Studie [EN](#)

Stakeholder, Parliamentary and Third Country Concerns about the EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 16-12-2014

Författare TROSCZYNska VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Demokrati | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Energi | Folkhälsa | Folkrätt | Global styrning | Internationell handel | Internationell privaträtt och civilrättsligt samarbete | Konsumentskydd | Livsmedelssäkerhet | Miljö | Sysselsättning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökörd Amerika | animalisk produkt | animalisk produkt | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s viseringspolitik | Europa | Europaparlamentet | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | insyn i beslutsfattandet | internationell handel | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | investeringsskydd | JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRIT | Kanada | LAG OCH RÄTT | Mexiko | MILJÖ | Nafta | nationellt parlament | naturmiljö | offentligt kontrakt | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | säi | Turkiet | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning The EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA) – covering a plethora of issues, including market access, tariffs and non-tariff barriers – has elicited varied reactions from stakeholders. Business associations on both sides of the Atlantic have strongly supported the deal and its aim to boost economic relations between the partners. On the other hand, some civil society groups, trade unions and agricultural associations have voiced hesitations about some of the deal's provisions and its impact on the agricultural sector, the job market and quality of public services. CETA negotiations have also provided civil society an opportunity to discuss indirectly related issues, including visa policies, data privacy and the EU ban on the trade in seal products. Both the European and Canadian Parliaments have actively monitored the negotiations and provided opportunities for stakeholders to express their opinions. While consultation and public outreach now appears to have resolved most hurdles, criticism about the negotiations' transparency and inclusiveness – as well as concerns about the inclusion of investment protection clauses – have not entirely abated. Turkey and Canada's partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (the US and Mexico) also have distinct reasons to fear the impact of CETA on their own economies.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Andean Community: economic integration

Publikationstyp Kart sammanfattning

Datum 09-12-2014

Författare GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökörd Andinska gruppen | EKONOMI | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk struktur | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | fri rörlighet för arbetstagare | fri rörlighet för personer | frihandelsavtal | frihet att tillhandahålla tjänster | gemensam marknad | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | immateriell äganderätt | importpolitik | internationell handel | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | LAG OCH RÄTT | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | tullharmonisering | tullpolitik | tulltaxa | tullunion | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning The Andean Community of Nations (CAN), made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (Venezuela was a member until 2006, when it withdrew to join Mercosur), has already established a free trade area, with free movement of goods and services (with a few exceptions), but has not yet agreed on a common external tariff that would allow the creation of a common market. A legal instrument has also been adopted to enable the gradual free movement of labour within the region, but this has not yet been fully implemented.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[EU - ASEAN: Challenges Ahead](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 08-12-2014

Författare VANDEWALLE Laurence

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asean | EKONOMI | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s finansiering | EU:s finansiering | Europaparlamentet | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | institutionsstruktur | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | interparlamentariska förbindelser | parlament | POLITIK | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning The EU and ASEAN are both regional organisations created to manage countries' interdependence and answer regional security challenges. While the two have different histories and integration processes, they correlate as natural partners, with cooperation on integration the core of their relationship. The EU supports ASEAN not only financially but also through exchanges and projects aimed at sharing experiences and expertise. In light of the global shift towards Asia, relations with ASEAN are particularly important for the EU. The Union is seeking to increase dialogue and cooperation with ASEAN, as well as to pursue closer coordination on regional and international issues. The European Parliament can play a role in this by deepening the inter-parliamentary aspect of the relationship and scrutinising EU agreements negotiated with countries in the region.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\) and Labour](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 01-12-2014

Författare KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Sysselsättning

Sökord Amerika | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsregler | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk struktur | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagens sociala ansvar | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell arbetsrätt | internationell handel | internationell rätt | investeringsskydd | Kanada | LAG OCH RÄTT | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | skapande av arbetstillfällen | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | tertär sektor

Sammanfattning This briefing prepared by Policy Department A for the Employment and Social Affairs Committee provides an overview of labour provisions in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). After a summary of its scope, state and EP involvement it analyses the evolution of labour provisions in trade and investment agreements with a view to similarities and differences in the EU and US approaches. Finally, it presents a number of employment-related issues as well as selected results from research on potential job effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economic potential of the ten-point Juncker Plan for growth without debt](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 28-11-2014

Politikområde Europeiskt mervärde

Sökord administrering och avlöning av personal | Amerika | arbetslöshteförsäkring | associationsrätt | ekonomisk geografi | elektronisk handel | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | ett område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | EU-åtgärd | europeisk integration | europeisk säkerhets- och försvarsdepartement | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | europeiskt skattesamarbete | FINANSER | finansrätt | fri rörlighet för kapital | fri rörlighet för varor | frihandelsavtal | frihet att tillhandahålla tjänster | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | gemensam transportpolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | inre marknad | internationell handel | konsumentsskydd | konsumtion | lika lön | marknadsföring | offentligt kontrakt | penningväsen | politisk geografi | samhällsfrågor | samordning av EMU-politiken | skatteväsen | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | socialt skydd | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | turistpolitik

Sammanfattning This study offers a series of provisional estimations of the potential gains to the European Union economy that could be generated over time from pursuing the ten-point plan presented by Jean-Claude Juncker to the European Parliament before he was elected President of the European Commission in July 2014. It forms part of a series of studies being undertaken on the potential added value from European-level initiatives advocated in resolutions of the European Parliament. The text covers seven of the ten guidelines proposed by the Commission President, where quantification can be attempted: A deeper and fairer Internal Market with a strengthened industrial base; A connected Digital Single Market; A deeper and fairer Economic and Monetary Union; A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy; A reasonable and balanced Free Trade Agreement with the United States; Europe as a stronger global actor; An area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust. This attempt to quantify the economic potential of the political guidelines presented by Jean-Claude Juncker, can be read in conjunction with the exercise of Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe 2014-19, which has so far been published by the European Added Value Unit in March and July 2014.

Studie [EN](#)

[ENVI Relevant Legislative Areas of the EU-US Trade and Investment Partnership Negotiations \(TTIP\)](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 05-11-2014

Extern avdelning Shailendra Mudgal, Katherine Salès, Alice Landowski, Otto Kern, Juliette Mansard, Christiane Gerstetter, Max Grünig, Elizabeth Dooley, Elizabeth Tedsen, Martin Nesbit, Kamila Paquel and Sirini Withana

Politikområde Energi | Folkhälsa | Framtidsplanering | Industri | Internationell handel | Livsmedelsäkerhet | Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Amerika | bilindustri | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energilagstiftning | energipolitik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | försäljningstillstånd | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | hälsa | hälsolagstiftning | INDUSTRIT | internationell handel | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | jämförande rätt | kemi | kloning | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | kosmetisk produkt | LAG OCH RÄTT | livsmedelslagstiftning | läkemedelslagstiftning | marknadsföring | medicinsk-kirurgisk utrustning | mekanisk industri | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljörätt | nanoteknik | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättskällor och rättsområden | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | växtskyddslegitimitet

Sammanfattning This study, prepared by Policy Department A, aims to support Members of the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) in monitoring on-going negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). It analyses the main differences between EU and US legislation in eight areas, namely: human medicines and medical devices, cosmetics, food and nutrition, sanitary and phyto-sanitary, nanomaterials, cloning, raw materials and energy, and motor vehicles. Existing collaboration between the EU and US, progress already achieved in the negotiations and potential future developments in these areas are also addressed.

Studie [EN](#)

[Setting EU priorities, 2014-19](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 17-10-2014

Författare DEBYSER Ariane

Politikområde Europeiskt mervärde

Sökord Amerika | digital teknik | ekonomisk geografi | Ekonomiska och monetära unionen | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | ett område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s industripolitik | EU:s internationella roll | EU:s migrationspolitik | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | INDUSTRIT | industripolitik och industristruktur | inre marknad | insyn i beslutsfattandet | interinstitutionellt samarbete (EU) | internationell handel | investeringspolitik | Klimatpolitik | kommissionens ordförande | ledamot av kommissionen | medborgarnas Europa | migration | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | penningväsen | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FÖRSKNING | skapande av arbetsställfällen | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vice ordförande för en institution

Sammanfattning Jean-Claude Juncker, Commission President-elect, has set out the political agenda for his five-year term (2014-19) at the head of the institution in a set of 'political guidelines' focussing on ten policy areas in which he said that the European Union could make a difference, and underlined the importance of achieving concrete results in each area. This Briefing represents a first effort to cross-check the ten priorities against past requests from the Parliament for action by the Commission, drawing where appropriate on work undertaken for parliamentary committees on the potential added value of action in these fields.

Briefing [EN](#)

[India: the biggest democracy in the world](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 16-10-2014

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Demokrati | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | demokrati | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | Europaparlamentsdelegation | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | Indien | internationell handel | nationellt parlament | nationellt val | parlament | parlamentariskt system | POLITIK | politisk ram | politiska partier | politiskt parti | tvåkammarsystem | valordning och röstningsförfarande

Sammanfattning With 1 267 million inhabitants, of which 834 million can vote, India is the largest democracy in the world. India is an authentic multicultural country: in Lok Sabha, the lower house, members can speak in 15 different languages!

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Food Safety: State-of-Play, Current and Future Challenges

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 15-10-2014

Extern avdelning Robert Pederson (Food Policy Consultants) and Guillermo Hernández (Milieu Ltd)

Politikområde Livsmedelssäkerhet | Socialpolitik

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | frihandelsavtal | fågelinfluenta | genetiskt modifierad organism | giftigt ämne | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hälsa | hälsorisk | internationell handel | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRIT | jordbruksnäring | klimatförändring | livsmedelslagstiftning | livsmedelsteknik | livsmedelsteknik | MILJÖ | miljöförsämning | nanoteknik | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter

Sammanfattning Food safety seeks to strike a balance between guaranteeing a high level of public health, environmental and consumer protection, while at the same time providing a stable regulatory environment for actors in the food chain. Food safety challenges relate to cross-cutting issues such as globalisation and climate change, as well as to specific cases – e.g. persistent episodes of food borne illness, Endocrine Disruptors and nanotechnology, particularly in the context of current and future regulation and non-regulatory actions. This document was provided by Policy Department A for the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee (ENVI).

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Civil Society's Concerns about the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 14-10-2014

Författare ARMANOVICA Marika | BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Demokrati | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | EU-rätt: Rättsystem och rättsakter | EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Fiskeri | Folkhälsa | Folkrätt | Immateriellrätt | Internationell handel | Internationell privaträtt och civilrättsligt samarbete | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Konsumentskydd | Livsmedelssäkerhet | Miljö | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning | Transport | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsrätt | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | genetiskt modifierad organism | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | immateriell äganderätt | insyn i beslutsfattandet | internationell handel | kommersiellt skiljeförarande | konsekvent-undersökning | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | LAG OCH RÄTT | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | privatlivets helgd | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättigheter och friheter | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter

Sammanfattning When the EU and the US launched negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in June 2013, civil society was invited to play 'a constructive and engaged part in defining the content' of this strategic deal. Interest in the TTIP has gone beyond its expected economic impact: the agreement has been seen by some as a way to strengthen the West's weakening grip on the world economy, and by others as a tool for big multinationals to secure unfair advantages at the expense of the rest of society. Civil society groups have come forward with various conditions, demands (including stopping the negotiations) and concrete proposals – in most cases to ensure that the TTIP represents their interests.

The TTIP requires extremely complex international negotiations, and its final content is still not known. The result will depend on the outcome of the negotiations and the extent to which they respond to civil society's concerns. However, much will also depend on the way the European Parliament and the Council agree to transpose the provisions of the new deal – if concluded and approved – into existing EU legislation.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Ahead of the 10th ASEM Summit

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 03-10-2014

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien | Asien och Oceanien | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsförbindelser | handelsstatistik | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSEER | klimatpolitik | marknadsföring | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | regional säkerhet | toppmöte

Sammanfattning The 10th ASEM summit will take place in Milan, Italy on 16 and 17 October 2014. The 51 members will come together under the theme 'Responsible Partnership for Sustainable Growth and Security', with the forum also seeking to enhance its impact and visibility.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[The Expected Impact of the TTIP on EU Member States and Selected Third Countries](#)

Publikationstyp	Djupanalys
Datum	19-09-2014
Författare	BENDINI Roberto DE MICCO Pasquale
Politikområde	Den inre marknaden och tullunionen Industri Internationell handel Konsumentskydd Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	allmänna preferenser Amerika befrielse från tullar EKONOMI ekonomisk analys ekonomisk geografi ekonomisk konsekvens ekonomiska läget EU-export EU:s import europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna GATT GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelsavtal (EU) handelspolitik handelsutbyte internationell handel konsekvent-undersökning liberalisering av handel marknadstillträde medlemsstat i EU politisk geografi tullpolitik utvecklingsland
Sammanfattning	<p>The Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is one of the largest trade deals ever negotiated by the European Union. The European Commission, based on studies commissioned externally, has stressed on the extremely positive effects the deal could produce on the EU economy as a whole and tried to dismiss allegations that TTIP could have negatively impacted on a certain number of economic sectors and third countries, especially those benefitting from preferential access to the EU and the US markets.</p> <p>Several independent studies, both general and regional, have meanwhile been published. These studies, while generally confirming the expected benefits to the EU economy as a whole, often diverge as far as given economic sectors or Member States are concerned.</p> <p>It is worth to note that at present time, only two studies dealing with third countries have been carried out. Impact on third countries has been analysed revealing that preferential partners of both the EU and the US may face severe losses should the deal be finally concluded following the most optimist scenario (full liberalisation).</p>

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\): The US Congress's Positions](#)

Publikationstyp	Briefing
Datum	09-09-2014
Författare	BIERBRAUER Elfriede TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda
Politikområde	Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt Den inre marknaden och tullunionen Energi EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter Immateriellrätt Industri Internationell handel Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling Konsumentskydd Livsmedelssäkerhet Miljö Socialpolitik Utrikesfrågor
Sökord	Amerika ekonomisk geografi ENERGI energipolitik energipolitik EU:s jordbruksmarknad europeisk integration EUROPEISKA UNIONEN forskning och immateriell äganderätt frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna förhandlingar om EU-avtal GEOGRAFI HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelspolitik immateriell äganderätt internationell handel JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE jordbrukspolitik liberalisering av handel marknadsföring marknadstillträde offentligt kontrakt parlamentariskt arbete parlamentsdebatt POLITIK politisk geografi PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING ursprungsbeteckning
Sammanfattning	<p>The US Congress is mandated by the US Constitution to exercise a regulatory and oversight role in international trade. It also has a role to play in negotiating external trade agreements, exercising its oversight, legislative and advisory functions. To date, the Congress has played an active role in the negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), overseeing the negotiations, gathering the views of key stakeholders during hearings and events it has organised, and flagging issues it considers politically important. While the US Congress has been broadly supportive of the negotiations, there appears to be no political consensus at the moment on the key issues under consideration, including the potential desirability and likely impact of the measures under discussion. Contentious issues include agriculture, intellectual property rights, regulatory cooperation and the EU's access to the US public procurement and energy markets.</p>

Briefing [EN](#)

[Risks and opportunities for the eu agri-food sector in a possible EU-US trade agreement](#)

Publikationstyp	Studie
Datum	13-07-2014
Extern avdelning	AgroParisTech & Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales (CEPII): Jean-Christophe BUREAU École d'Économie de Paris & Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA): Anne-Céline DISDIER CEPII: Charlotte EMLINGER; Jean FOURÉ Université de Munich & Institut Ifo - Leibniz Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich: Gabriel FELBERMAYR École d'économie de Paris & CEPII: Lionel FONTAGNÉ CEPII & INRA: Sébastien JEAN
Politikområde	Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling Livsmedelssäkerhet
Sökord	agroindustri Amerika EKONOMI ekonomisk analys ekonomisk analys ekonomisk geografi EU-export EU:s import frihandelsavtal Förenta staterna FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS GEOGRAFI handel med jordbruksprodukter HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET handelsstatistik handelsutbyte hälsa icke-tullmässigt handelshinder internationell handel jordbrukslivsmedelsindustri JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRI konkurrens konkurrensbegränsning livsmedelssäkerhet marknadsföring politisk geografi SOCIALA FRÅGOR
Sammanfattning	<p>The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is under negotiation. This report provides a detailed overview of EU-US agricultural trade. It analyses current barriers to trade, paying special attention to non-tariff measures. This information is then used in a computable general equilibrium model of international trade to assess the potential impact of the TTIP on agri-food exports, imports and value added. This study also includes a general discussion on the opportunities and risks of a TTIP for the EU agricultural sector.</p>

Studie [EN, FR](#)

[Overcoming Transatlantic differences on intellectual property](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 10-07-2014

Författare CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde Immaterialrätt | Industri | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenta nationerna | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | immateriell äganderätt | industrihemlighet | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | investeringsskydd | kommersiellt skiljeförande | marknadsföring | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | TRIPS | ursprungsbeteckning | Världsorganisationen för intellektuell äganderätt

Sammanfattning Recent studies demonstrate the important contribution of intellectual property rights (IPR) to the American and EU economies. The differences between the respective IPR systems are comparatively small, yet seen as hard to overcome. The negotiation of the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) may present the opportunity for a step change in EU-US relations in respect of IPR.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[Towards an EU-US trade and investment deal](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 10-07-2014

Författare CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiella tjänster | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handel med jordbruksprodukter | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsutbyte | hälsa | internationell handel | investeringsskydd | kredit- och finansinstitut | liberalisering av handel | livsmedelssäkerhet | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | tekniskt handelshinder

Sammanfattning The European Union (EU) and United States (US) are currently negotiating a trade and investment deal, which would create the world's largest free trade area. But the many challenges faced and increasing public opposition put successful conclusion of an agreement in doubt.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[The Role of the EP in Shaping the EU's Trade Policy after the Entry into Force of the Treaty of Lisbon](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 09-07-2014

Författare ARMANOVICA Marika | BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-lagstiftning | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | immateriell äganderätt | insyn i beslutsfattandet | interinstitutionella kontakter | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | LAG OCH RÄTT | Lissabonfördraget | mänskliga rättigheter | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättigheter och friheter | sociala rättigheter | utarbetande av EU-rätten | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning In the few years that have passed since the Treaty of Lisbon amplified the European Parliament's authority, the institution has reshaped the EU's trade policy – a domain that has become the exclusive competence of the EU. Parliament has not, as some feared it would, compromised the Union's technical approach. Rather, it has given the EU's Common Commercial Policy (CCP) democratic legitimacy and emphasised human rights and environmental concerns. While the Treaty of Lisbon made this change possible, it did not make it inevitable; Parliament has exercised creativity in interpreting its co-legislative powers and modelling a significant role for itself. As the fifth anniversary in December 2014 of the entry of the Treaty of Lisbon approaches, Parliament is further consolidating its powers of oversight and decision. The moment is ripe to survey the lessons of the past four-and-a-half years and to buttress the institution for the challenges to come.

Djupanalys [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[EU and US Trade Policy and its Global Implications \(TPP, TTIP and China\)](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 07-07-2014

Författare BENDINI Roberto | PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | handelsutbytte per land | humaniora | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Kina | liberalisering av handel | politisk geografi | utrikespolitik | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning The focus of US foreign policy has shifted to Asia in a dramatic way. With the 'pivot' strategy, the US intends to reaffirm its political role in the region and secure a stronger economic position, not least by concluding an ambitious Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement. The new strategy will inevitably have an impact on China, and may be seen as a US response to China's increasing assertiveness in world affairs. As a result of the global economic crisis, the US has also adopted a forward-looking foreign trade strategy aimed at rebalancing external deficits, create new jobs and increase industrial production in the US. In pursuing these economic aims, the US has essentially turned towards Asia, apparently at the expense of its preferential relations with the EU. With the launch of the US-EU Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in 2013, the scenario changed dramatically, with the US negotiating two major deals at the same time. Its economic focus notwithstanding, the TTIP has strong and obvious political implications that are not without risks for the EU. In this context, China faces a serious dilemma. As joining the TPP on the conditions set by the US does not seem to be a viable solution, Beijing is left with two alternatives: to strengthen it hold over Asian economies or to conclude an ambitious deal with the EU. Both options are feasible, but neither is without consequences.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[India's 2014 Legislative Elections: The Lack of Economic Miracles Lands the Congress Party on the Opposition Benches](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 27-05-2014

Författare BIERBRAUER Elfriede | VANDEWALLE Laurence

Politikområde Demokrati | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk utveckling | ekonomiska läget | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | Indien | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | nationellt val | parlamentsval | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk koalition | politisk majoritet | regeringschef | regeringspolitik | utrikespolitik | valkampanj | valordning och röstningsförfarande | valresultat | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning The EU's relationship with India and the floundering bilateral trade negotiations may be reinvigorated by the results of the country's elections for India's lower house of parliament – the Lok Sabha – held between 7 April and 12 May 2014. The landslide victory of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its leader, Narendra Modi, came at the expense of the Congress party; after being in power for all but 18 years since the country's independence in 1947, Congress obtained only 44 seats – less than 8 % of the total – in the recent ballot. The new Common People's Party, which performed well in 2013-regional elections in the capital, Delhi, obtained only four seats nationwide. Modi, a Hindu nationalist who led the state of Gujarat, had been shunned by the EU and the US for many years for his part in the 2002 Gujarat riots. But between the recent elections and his investiture, on 26 May 2014, both transatlantic powers made friendly overtures to the new prime minister. Negotiations within the BJP and with potential coalition partners are well underway, and the composition of the new Indian government should be known soon. As Modi's election campaign focussed on domestic issues, and in particular on the ailing Indian economy, the BJP-led government's stance on foreign relations – including on cross-border trade and investment and negotiations with the EU on the stalled free trade agreement – will soon crystallise.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[Trade Secrets](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 15-04-2014

Författare BUX Udo

Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | EU-rätt: Rättsystem och rättsakter

Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | etik i näringslivet | EU-förslag | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s rättspraxis | europeisk integration | Europeiska konventionen om de mänskliga rättigheterna | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | förtrolighet | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelsrätt | industrihemlighet | information och informationsbehandling | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | LAG OCH RÄTT | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättskällor och rättsområden | rättspraxis | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | TRIPS | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning This document provides an analysis of the nature of a trade secret, its legal protection and the European Commission's recent proposal. While protection is afforded under several jurisdictions, such as EU law, international law, criminal law, civil law, labour law or simply tort law, no uniform instrument exists. As case law is very important for that kind of a relatively new concept, some examples from jurisprudence are provided.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: Detailed Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-04-2014

Extern avdelning Jacques Pekmans, Arjan Lejour, Lorna Schrefler, Federica Mustilli and Jacopo Timini (CEPS)

Politikområde Förhandsbedömningar | Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknad | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk modell | ekonomisk prognos | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | jämförande analys | konsekventundersökning | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | social ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | sociala konsekvenser | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE

Sammanfattning This research paper examines the appropriateness and validity of the methodology behind the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), focusing in particular on the underlying economic model, a computable general equilibrium (CGE). The methodology applied by CEPR for this economic modelling is analysed in depth, together with the assumptions used to make the TTIP amenable to an economic appraisal. The research paper also compares the IA on the TTIP with selected previous empirical economic assessments of EU trade agreements and with a set of alternative studies on the TTIP itself. In reading our findings, two central caveats should be kept in mind that affect any analysis of the CGE model included in the European Commission's Impact Assessment. First, the TTIP is a rather unusual bilateral trade agreement; and second, the TTIP is so wide-ranging that an alternative approach, such as the so-called 'partial' (equilibrium) approach – already a second-best solution – would be totally inappropriate to the case under examination.

Studie [EN](#)

EU-Japan: forging strategic ties

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 10-04-2014

Författare D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | associeringsavtal (EU) | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk politik | EU-export | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | försvar | försvarspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handel med jordbruksprodukter | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | Japan | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | samarbetspolitik | samarbetspolitik | territoriell konflikt | utrikespolitik

Sammanfattning The EU and Japan share common values and principles and enjoy solid, long-term political and economic ties. Both sides believe the time has come to develop the large and unexploited potential in their relationship. Therefore, the EU and Japan are currently negotiating two agreements: a Strategic Partnership Agreement and an Economic Partnership Agreement/Free Trade Agreement.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The US and EU Free Trade Agreements with Peru and Colombia: A Comparison

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 28-02-2014

Författare DE MICCO Pasquale

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | Colombia | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | handel med jordbruksprodukter | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | handelsstatistik | handelsutbyte | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | immateriell äganderätt | internationell handel | LAG OCH RÄTT | marknadsföring | marknadstillträde | mänskliga rättigheter | Peru | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättigheter och friheter | social klausul | ursprungsprodukt

Sammanfattning On 1 March and 1 August 2013 respectively, the EU's trade agreements (TAs) with Peru and Colombia entered into force, one year after the US trade promotion agreement (TPA) with Colombia and four years after the US TPA with Peru. They are all second-generation free trade agreements, focused not only on removing tariffs on goods but also on liberalising services, public procurement and investment. While it is too early to verify the effects of these agreements, three years of statistics on bilateral Peru/US trade demonstrate a growing trend of trade in goods, even if it is impossible at this stage to establish a causality link with the US trade pact. With the exception of the US-Peru TPA, the future impact of the agreements can only be assessed by means of impact analysis reports which are between five and eight years old, and according to which the EU's gains will be more significant than those of the USA. While these results are questionable because of the different methodologies used, a sector-by-sector analysis of the differences between the trade agreements concluded by the EU and by the USA will help in understanding how second-generation agreements are shaped by different trade policy options and negotiating techniques.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Euromed Region after the Arab Spring and the New Generation of DCFTAs"

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 22-01-2014

Extern avdelning Ahmed Farouk GHONEIM (Faculty of Economics & Political Science, Cairo University, Egypt) and Erwan LANNON (College of Europe and Ghent University, Belgium)

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | den europeiska granskapspolitiken | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsförbindelser | handelspolitik | internationell handel | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politiskt våld | samhällsanalys | social ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | tredjeländer i Medelhavsområdet

Sammanfattning Proceedings of the workshop on "The Euromed region after the Arab Spring and the new generation of DCFTAs", held on 18 June 2013 in Brussels. The present document is the compilation of the background notes and Power Point presentations prepared by the experts invited.

Studie [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Countdown to the Vilnius Summit: The EU's Trade Relations with Moldova and the South Caucasus"

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-01-2014

Extern avdelning Michael EMERSON (Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS, Belgium)

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord den europeiska granskapspolitiken | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-lagstiftning | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemenskapens regelverk | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | liberalisering av handel | länderna i Kaukasus | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | toppmöte | tullpolitik | tullpolitik | Ukraina | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning Proceedings of the workshop on "Countdown to the Vilnius Summit: The EU's Trade Relations with Moldova and the South Caucasus" held on 5 November 2013 in Brussels. The present document is the compilation of the background notes and tables prepared by the experts invited.

Studie [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Long Road towards an EU-India Free Trade Agreement"

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 22-10-2013

Extern avdelning Arpita MUKHERJEE (Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations - ICRIER, India), Paul WYMENGA (ECORYS NEDERLAND BV, The Netherlands), Eline VAN DEN BOSSE (ECORYS NEDERLAND BV, The Netherlands), Tanu M GOYAL (ICRIER, India) and Ramneet GOSWAMI (ICRIER, India)

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | Indien | internationell handel | liberalisering av marknaden | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | protektionism | utländsk investering

Sammanfattning Proceedings of the workshop on "The Long Road towards an EU-India Free Trade Agreement", held on 24 September 2013 in Brussels.

Studie [EN](#)

Prospects for an upgrade in trade relations with Eastern Partnership countries

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 17-10-2013

Författare KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | associeringsavtal (EU) | Azerbajdzjan | den europeiska granskapspolitiken | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | importrestriktion | internationell handel | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | tullpolitik | tullunion | Ukraina | Vitryssland

Sammanfattning At the Vilnius Eastern Partnership (EaP) Summit on 28 and 29 November 2013, the EU hopes to sign an Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA-DCFTA) with Ukraine, and initial AA-DCFTAs with Georgia and Moldova. Initialling of a similar agreement with Armenia is however off the table. Trade relations with Azerbaijan and Belarus may be discussed too.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[EU-Taiwan trade relations](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 03-10-2013

Författare LATEK Marta

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | Kina | liberalisering av handel | marknadstillträde | Taiwan | tekniskt handelshinder | tullmässigt handelshinder

Sammanfattning Taiwan has a critical role in Asia's supply chains and its trade with China is expanding rapidly, enhancing the possibility of triangular trade with Europe. This makes the island an important, albeit diplomatically complicated, partner for the EU, with strong potential to develop bilateral trade.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Taiwan - The Risk of Marginalisation: Economic Situation and Trade Relations with the EU](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 01-10-2013

Författare ARMANOVICA Marika

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk situation | ekonomisk struktur | ekonomiska läget | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSEER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kina | Nya Zeeland | politisk geografi | postindustriell ekonomi | regionalt samarbete | samarbetspolitik | Singapore | Taiwan | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning Taiwan, a member of the exclusive group of advanced Asian economies, increasingly faces the challenges typical of many post-industrial societies: growing inequality, an ageing population and competitive pressures from emerging economies.

The island's diplomatic status created additional challenges for Taiwan's export-oriented economy. The explosion of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) as a result of the deadlock of the Doha Round of negotiations at the World Trade Organisation has left Taiwan virtually excluded from the PTA process. To prevent its trade partners from turning elsewhere, Taipei pursues an active and 'flexible' commercial diplomacy. This means participating in plurilateral initiatives (such as the Trade in Services Agreement within the World Trade Organisation), normalising relations with the People's Republic of China and working on bilateral agreements.

Taipei has recently concluded economic cooperation agreements with two countries with which the island does not have diplomatic relations: New Zealand and Singapore. These accords have offered Taiwan hope that it may also eventually join more ambitious trade agreements, such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership. While this sort of adherence is possible under the WTO framework Taipei will also have to make concessions and earn the acceptance of the other parties.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[China-Iceland Free Trade Agreement](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 12-09-2013

Författare SKOBA Laine

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Arktis | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | Europa | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | Island | Kina | marknadstillträde | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | oljeindustri | oljeutvinning | politisk geografi | resursutnyttjande | sjöfart | sjötransport och transport på inre vattenväg | TRANSPORT

Sammanfattning China signed a free trade agreement (FTA) with Iceland earlier this year. This is China's first FTA with a western European state. Once in force it will waive most tariffs in trade between the two countries. However, the tiny size of Iceland's market and the fact that the agreement does not provide low-tariff entry for China's products onto other European markets raises questions over China's motives. In particular, it is suggested that China is using this FTA to promote its strategic goals, such as obtaining better access to shipping routes through the Arctic or to natural resources extracted in the region.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Deepening EU-Malaysia relations](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning
Datum 05-09-2013
Författare GRIEGER Gisela
Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bearbetad jordbruksprodukt | bilindustri | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | immateriell äganderätt | INDUSTRIT | internationell handel | JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRIT | Malaysia | marknadstillträde | mekanisk industri | offentligt kontrakt | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | vegetabilisk olja
Sammanfattning In 2010, the EU and Malaysia entered into parallel negotiations on a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with a view to considerably broadening the scope of existing ties between the two economies.
Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[The Plurilateral Agreement on Services](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 01-07-2013
Extern avdelning Pierre SAUVÉ (World Trade Institution, University of Bern, Germany)
Politikområde Internationell handel
Sökord Doharundan | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | gemensam handelspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell konkurrens | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | konkurrens | konsumtion | marknadstillträde | multilateralt avtal | tjänst | tullpolitik | utländsk investering | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer
Sammanfattning Negotiations are underway on a Trade in Services Agreement (TISA). Following the Commission's request for a mandate in February 2013 the EU is participating in these negotiations. The negotiations are motivated by a desire to further trade in services at a time when the negotiations at the multilateral level on the Doha Development Agenda are at an apparent standstill. The aim of the negotiations is that they shall be consistent with the General Agreement on Trade in Services and the WTO and that they will ultimately result in a multilateralisation. The negotiations are ambitious in terms of sectoral coverage as well as the rules that should be agreed. For those who wish to enhance trade in services, the TISA represents a move in the right direction after many years of stalemate. The last services trade negotiations in the WTO were completed nearly 20 years ago. On the other hand there are a number of genuine doubts about the initiative. Will it provide much value-added in terms of access to new markets when some of the key emerging markets are not participating? Will the efforts further or undermine multilateral efforts, in the sense that the incentive to conclude a multilateral agreement is reduced? The pros and cons of such services negotiations and their implications for wider trade relations and thus the interests of the EU are analysed in depth in this report.
Djupanalys [EN](#)

[The EU-US Trade and Investment Partnership](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning
Datum 16-05-2013
Författare CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina
Politikområde Internationell handel
Sökord Amerika | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiella tjänster | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | investeringsfrämjande åtgärder | kredit- och finansinstitut | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | tullnedsättning | tullpolitik
Sammanfattning On 13 February 2013, European Union (EU) and United States (US) leaders announced the start of procedures for the launch of negotiations on a transatlantic free trade deal. The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) would address a broad range of issues, from the elimination of tariffs to reducing regulatory barriers and developing rules for global trade.
Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The Plurilateral Agreement on Services : At the Starting Gate

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 11-02-2013
Författare DE MICCO Pasquale
Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | Gats | handel med jordbruksprodukter | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | liberalisering av handel | marknadsföring | multilateralt avtal | tillhandahållande av tjänster | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer
Sammanfattning Faced with an impasse in World Trade Organisation's global multilateral trade talks, some 20 countries — accounting for two-thirds of the world's cross-border trade in services — began negotiating a plurilateral agreement on services in 2012 with the aim of opening domestic markets to foreign services and guaranteeing foreign and domestic companies equal treatment. Negotiations were confidential until recently, but on 15 January the US Trade Representative's office notified the US Congress of its intention to negotiate such an agreement. The European Commission is also expected to make its position public in the coming months by requesting an official mandate from the Council. The agreement has been calculated as offering the EU a potential EUR 15.6 billion and the USA EUR 10.4 billion. For the moment, China, India and Brazil remain outside the proposed trade agreement, and their entrance would increase the potential gain by 30 %. With this in mind, the agreement is likely to be crafted in such a way as to allow them a relatively easy accession in the near future.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The EU - Republic of Korea Free Trade Agreement: One Year After Its Entry Into Force"

Publikationstyp Studie
Datum 11-01-2013
Extern avdelning Stephen WOOLCOCK (London School of Economics, the UK) and Giulio SABATTI (European Parliament - for Part IV, Library Statistical Spotlight)
Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilateralt avtal | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | harmonisering av standarder | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | liberalisering av marknaden | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | Sydkorea | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | tullnedsättning | tullpolitik | utländsk investering
Sammanfattning Proceedings of the workshop on "The EU - Republic of Korea free trade agreement: One year after its entry into force", held on 16 October 2012, in Brussel.

Studie [EN](#)

Free-Trade Agreement between the European Union and Japan: Initial Appraisal of the European Commission's Impact Assessment

Publikationstyp Briefing
Datum 09-11-2012
Författare GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra
Politikområde Förhandsbedömningar | Internationell handel
Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Japan | marknadstillträde | tullnedsättning | tullpolitik | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer
Sammanfattning Initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal for a recommendation for the Council to open negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and Japan.
Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Improving EU-Asia trade relations](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 07-11-2012

Författare PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asean | Asien | Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelsrestriktion | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | protektionism | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning The EU's Global Europe Communication from 2006 was a first step in a new trade policy envisaging ambitious and far-reaching bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with priority partners having significant market potential. Asia will soon become the largest economic region in the world. A ""new generation"" free trade agreement has already been concluded with South Korea. Agreements with India, Singapore and Malaysia could be signed before the end of 2012, while negotiations and talks with several other Asian states continue.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Public Procurement in International Trade](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 25-10-2012

Extern avdelning Stephen WOOLCOCK (International Trade Policy Unit, London School of Economics, the UK)

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Internationell handel

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | Förenta staterna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | Indien | internationell handel | internationell konkurrens | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kina | konkurrens | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | social klausul | tredjeland | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspänande organisationer

Sammanfattning Ensuring that public procurement markets are transparent and open to international competition is one of the most challenging aspects of trade policy. Countries may have statutory or de jure preferences for national companies or more likely, purchasing entities exercise de facto discrimination in favour of local suppliers. The Single Market Programme has resulted in public procurement in the EU become relatively transparent and thanks to liberal investment policies foreign suppliers can freely established in the EU to serve procurement markets. The EU has also made commitments under the Government Purchasing Agreement (GPA) that are more or less in line with the coverage of the EU Directives. As a consequence it has sought to persuade other WTO members to make equivalent commitments, but with only partial success. Some progress has been made at the plurilateral level in the shape of greater coverage by existing signatories to the GPA. The EU has also managed to negotiate the inclusion of public procurement in recent free trade agreements (FTAs), but access to major emerging markets such as India, China and Brazil remains an issue. After a good deal of debate the Commission has proposed the draft Regulation with the aim of harmonising the treatment of third country suppliers by EU purchasing entities and enhancing the EU's leverage in negotiations. The Regulation will serve the purpose of enhancing EU leverage, but experience with previous efforts to open markets suggests that genuine competitive procurement markets requires 'buy in' on the part of key economic and political interests in the country concerned. It is not clear that this is the case in the emerging markets or developing countries. Although there are difficulties measuring how open markets, are issues of reciprocity for the EU arise in selected sectors rather than the EU procurement market being generally more open than other major markets. In terms of the Regulation the best outcome for the EU wo

Studie [EN](#)

[EU trade negotiations with Japan](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 17-10-2012

Författare PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | Japan | marknadstillträde | offentligt kontrakt

Sammanfattning A "scoping exercise" by the European Commission and Japanese government on a possible free trade agreement was concluded on 31 May 2012. The Commission subsequently recommended to the Council that it authorise the opening of negotiations.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a Free Trade Agreement with Japan ?" \(Vol. 1 : Proceedings ;](#)

[Vol. 2 : Annex 1 ; Vol. 3 : Annex 2\)](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 11-10-2012

Extern avdelning Jürgen MATTHES (Cologne Institute for Economic Research - IW Köln, Germany) and Yorizumi WATANABE (Keio University, Tokyo, Japan)

Politikområde Internationell handel | Transport | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilindustri | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiska förbindelser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | INDUSTRI | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Japan | järnvägsindustri | mekanisk industri | offentligt kontrakt

Sammanfattning Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a Free Trade Agreement with Japan ?" held on 19 September 2012 in Brussels.

Studie [EN](#)

Bilaga 1 [EN](#)

Bilaga 2 [EN](#)

[EU-Vietnam Economic and Trade Relations](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 07-09-2012

Författare ARMANOVICA Marika

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk prognos | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska förbindelser | ekonomiska läget | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | utländsk investering | Vietnam

Sammanfattning Vietnam has been applauded as a development success story. Reforms launched in 1986 have transformed the country from one of the world's poorest into a lower middle income country, open to trade and investment. Despite the country's success, Vietnam is still a mixture of a state-controlled and marketdriven economy. For the past five years, growth has slowed, and the country has faced severe macroeconomic problems. Aware of persistent inefficiencies, the Vietnamese authorities have committed to a series of economic reforms. The negotiations on a comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) with the EU launched in 2012 will take Vietnam's development level into account. In order for the EU to reap a significant benefit, the Union's ultimate goal remains the conclusion of a larger, regionto- region FTA with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[EU Association Agreements: Common patterns and specific characteristics](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 19-07-2012

Författare LATEK Marta

Politikområde EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Internationell handel | Säkerhet och försvar

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | associeringsråd (EU) | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | Europaparlamentets befogenheter | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | interinstitutionella kontakter | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | regionalt samarbete | samarbetspolitik

Sammanfattning An Association Agreement (AA) is one of the most common legal instruments seen in the EU's external relations. AAs are used in a number of different contexts, for example in preparation for EU accession, or to develop long-term neighbourly relations, as well as in other cases. Such agreements aim at the establishment of ""special"" trade and political relations between the partner country and the EU. Given the variety of cases in which they are used, AAs are highly flexible instruments, generally drawn up through a bilateral negotiation process. Despite the variety, AAs do have some common features, being commonly based on three pillars – political dialogue, trade and cooperation. AAs are also recognisable thanks to their specific institutional arrangements, in which joint structures bring together EU and partner-state representatives. These structures are in particular involved in the process of monitoring the AA's operation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Trade and Economic Relations with Japan : Assessing the Hurdles to the FTA](#)

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 26-06-2012

Författare ARMANOVICA Marika

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsbalans | internationell handel | Japan | jordskalv | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | monetära förhållanden | offentlig investering | tullförhandling | tullpolitik

Sammanfattning Japan's recent economic performance is generally described as unattractive, particularly when compared to its growth twenty years ago. Yet perhaps the glass is half-full rather than half-empty: the Japanese economy still ranks third in the world after the US and China, living standards are high, and the country has recovered well from the 2011 earthquake, given the scale of the disaster.

Yet Japan faces tremendous challenges, including economic stagnation, a high fiscal deficit and an ageing population. The 2011 catastrophe undermined the revitalisation programme that had been launched, although it also created a sense of urgency to move forward with reforms.

Opening the country to competition from the outside is integral to its rebirth strategy, and the free trade agreement (FTA) with the EU would contribute to that opening. Though consultations on the ambition of the accord have been finalised, its success is uncertain. A number of stakeholders in the EU are sceptical of the benefits and of Japan's readiness to implement commitments, especially on non-tariff barriers. Yet others believe that if Europe postpones the process at a moment when it faces economic slowdown, the delay will send a negative signal to a country that is an important trade partner and investor.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

[Workshop Report on "The Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Ukraine : Conceptual Background, Economic Context and Potential Impact"](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 25-10-2011

Extern avdelning Marek DABROWSKI (CASE: Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland) and Svitlana TARAN (CASE: Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland)

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel

Sökord allmänna preferenser | EKONOMI | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | Europa | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | liberalisering av handel | politisk geografi | Ukraina

Sammanfattning The idea of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement goes beyond traditional concept of trade liberalization and, apart from full elimination of tariffs in trade of goods, also includes reduction/removal of non-tariff barriers, liberalization of investment regime, liberalization of trade in services, and far-going harmonization/ mutual recognition of various trade and investment related regulations and institutions. Economic literature, computable general equilibrium modelling exercises and practical experience of "deep" trade integration suggest a substantial potential of future EU-Ukraine DCFTA in promoting trade and investments, creating additional welfare and employment, regulatory and institutional harmonization with EU's acquis, and modernization of Ukraine's economy. While beneficial for both sides the potential gains (but also potential adjustment costs) are bigger for Ukraine as a smaller partner with higher initial trade barriers. However, the DCFTA does not include an automatic guarantee of success. Very much depends on political will and administrative capacity to implement all its provisions in a timely and accurate manner. This is a serious challenge for Ukraine which represents a mix record in reforming its economy and state and which is still struggling with fulfilling all its commitment taken under the WTO accession process.

Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)

[EU-Taiwan FTA hinges on green light from China](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 23-09-2011

Författare PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord antitrustlagstiftning | Asien och Oceanien | diplomatiska förbindelser | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | konkurrens | liberalisering av handel | Taiwan

Sammanfattning The European Union is Taiwan's fifth trade partner, even though it has no formal diplomatic relations with Taipei. Taiwan is currently the EU's 14th trade partner. Trade between the EU and Taiwan has increased more than eightfold over recent decades, but there are no concrete plans to deepen trade relations.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[Conditionality in EU trade policy](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 23-05-2011

Författare STULL Graham

Politikområde Internationell handel | Mänskliga rättigheter

Sökord allmänna preferenser | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA FORBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | mänskliga rättigheter | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetspolitik | straffrätt | tredjeland | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning The rise of bilateralism and resource scarcity demand more flexibility from EU trade policymakers. At the same time, trade policy can no longer be kept separate from environmental and social goals.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-India: removing trade hurdles](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 06-05-2011

Författare PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fattigdom | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | förhandlingar om EU-avtal | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | Indien | internationell handel | investering | liberalisering av handel | nationalräkenskaper

Sammanfattning The EU is India's major trading partner, while India is the EU's eighth most important. Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) were launched in June 2007 as part of the Global Europe Strategy, which outlined the need for comprehensive FTAs with Asian countries. India and the European Union are expected to sign the agreement by the end of 2011.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

[EU-Japan trade relations](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 03-05-2011

Författare IVANOV Kalin

Politikområde Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | handel med tredjeland | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsförbindelser | handelspolitik | icke-tullmässigt handelshinder | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Japan | jordskalv | marknadstillträde | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | offentligt kontrakt | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning Japan and the EU figure among each other's top trading partners, with Japan as the leading exporter of cars to the EU. However, the two have not always managed to tap the potential for bilateral trade, or translate common concerns into an effective partnership. EU exporters and investors remain frustrated by Japan's structurally closed markets.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Access to medicine in developing countries : the impact of EU trade policy](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 10-02-2011

Författare KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia | LATEK Marta

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitär bistånd

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomiska läget | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | folkhälsa | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | hälsa | industriell äganderätt | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | läkemedelskontroll | Läkemedelsprodukter | medicinsk forskning | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | TRIPS | utvecklingsland | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning Strengthened border controls have enabled seizures of drugs in transit to developing countries. Civil society groups criticise this policy, as it could have a negative impact on production and trade in generic drugs.

Briefing [EN, FR](#)

[An assessment of the EU-Korea free trade agreement](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 14-07-2010

Extern avdelning LSE Enterprise Limited on behalf of the London School of Economics and Political Science and Consortium Partners

Politikområde Immateriell rätt | Internationell handel | Miljö

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | frihandelsavtal | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | hållbar utveckling | immateriell äganderätt | internationell handel | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | social ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | sociala konsekvenser | Sydkorea | tullpolitik | tulltaxa | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning The free trade agreement negotiated between the EU and the Republic of Korea (EU-Korea FTA or the Agreement) is far-reaching. In terms of the scope of tariff liberalisation it goes beyond anything the EU has agreed in previous agreements. The coverage of services is also ambitious. In a range of other measures, such as the treatment of technical barriers to trade, protection of intellectual property rights including geographic indicators, as well as provisions on dispute settlement and sustainable development the Agreement breaks new ground. It therefore represents forward movement on trade at a time when multilateral negotiations in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) continue to stagnate and international trade needs of promoting in the wake of the financial crises induced slow down.

Studie [EN](#)

[An Analysis of the Relative Effectiveness of Social and Environmental Norms in Free Trade Agreements](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 08-04-2009

Extern avdelning Christoph Scherrer, Thomas Greven, Aaron Leopold and Elizabeth Molinari

Politikområde Internationell handel | Miljö | Socialpolitik | Sysselsättning

Sökord Amerika | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | arbetsrätt | det civila samhället | ekonomisk geografi | frihandelsavtal | Förenta nationerna | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | Internationella arbetsorganisationen | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Mercosur | Mercosur-länder | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljörätt | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | social klausul | social norm | social ram | SOCIALA FRÄGOR | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning Executive summary

While Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) of both, the United States and the European Union, include labor issues in specific chapters, only US FTAs explicitly have "labor chapters," while the EU FTAs have a general reference to labor rights through the human rights clause and otherwise refer to labor issues in chapters on "social aspects". Clearly, the US prioritizes labour issues over general human rights or social concerns, while the EU has a broader focus, embracing human rights and sustainable development issues. Based on congressional and civil society pressure, the US also provides clear avenues for sanctions, making labor issues actionable under regular dispute settlement processes. In contrast, the EU adopts a more nuanced approach, signalling a preference against sanctions and for dialogue and capacitybuilding. The EU social chapters are not enforceable. However, even though US labour provisions are more focused and subject to regular dispute settlement processes, the language of these respective paragraphs used to be rather vague. In addition, avoiding enforcement through sanctions is clearly also the preference of subsequent US administrations, and thus, in the end the enforcement performance of the two is not very different.
[...]

Studie [EN](#)

[The Gulf Cooperation Council \(GCC\) and Its Relations With the European Union](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-11-1995

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Energi | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energipolitik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | frihandelsavtal | GCC-länder | GEOGRAFI | Gulfens samarbetsråd | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell säkerhet | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSE | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | regional integration | regioner och regionalpolitik | utomeuropeiska organisationer

Sammanfattning Overview of economic data and developments in the Member States, as well as the state of play of EU relations with the organisation.

Studie [EN](#)